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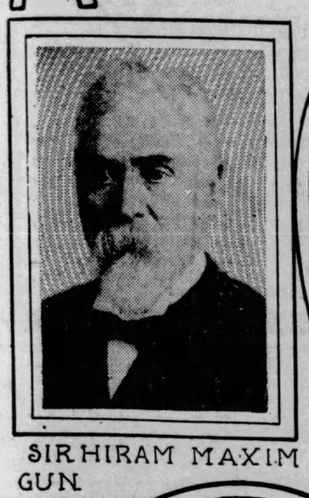
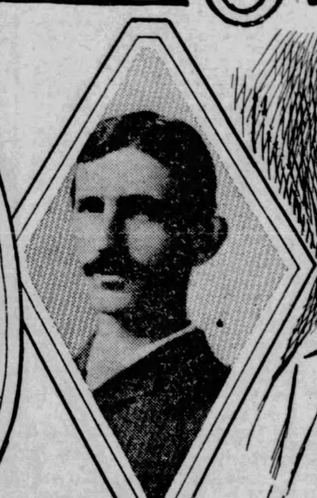
MEN WHO HAVE MADE MILLIONS FROM THEIR OWN INVENTIONS



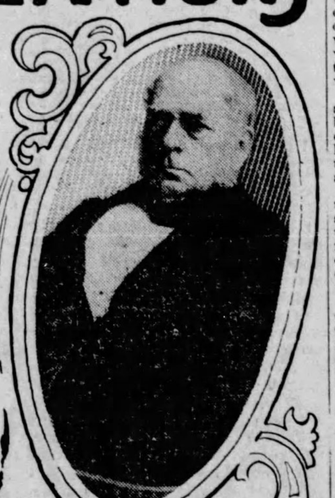
SIR HIRAM MAXIM GUN INVENTOR

LORD KELVIN



NIKOLA TESLA

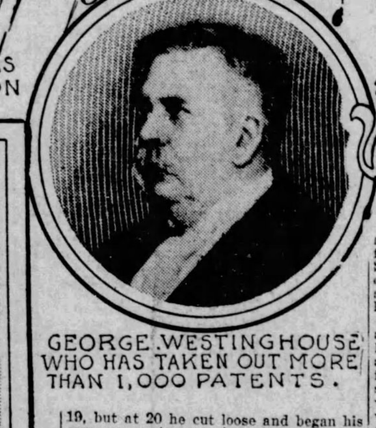
THOMAS EDISON



SIR HENRY BESSEMER

MARCONI IN HIS LABORATORY

ALEXANDER G. BELL. INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE



GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, WHO HAS TAKEN OUT MORE THAN 1,000 PATENTS.

BY DEXTER MARSHALL.

It is the general impression that the man who makes a great invention is more likely to die poor than rich.

The impression is due partly to the oft told stories of the misfortunes which befell Whitney, who invented the cotton gin; Goodyear, who first vulcanized India rubber, and Morse, who taught the wire to write, and partly to the ingenious, half-trained, out-at-the-elbow chaps you and I and everybody else know who are always trying to introduce a motor that won't mote, an airship that won't fly or some other contrivance that won't work, or, if it will, is not wanted by the public.

Though the fortunes won by James Watt, who invented the steam engine; George Stevenson, who built the first practical locomotive, and Robert Fulton, who contrived the first steamboat that would go, would not bulk large by the side of modern fortunes, these men were amply rewarded in their day and generation both in money and in honor, Fulton the least of the three, perhaps, because of his death, at the comparatively early age of 50, in 1815 while in the midst of his experiments with the submarine torpedo.

The rewards won by inventors in the last 50 or 60 years have been far in excess of those gained by the earlier geniuses, both actually and relatively. Here is a little list:

The sewing machine was credited both to Elias Howe and Isaac M. Singer. Both died millionaires.

The reaper was invented by Cyrus H. McCormick, who amassed a vast fortune. His sons are among the famous multi-millionaires of today.

The telephone, devised by Alexander Graham Bell, has made him so rich that he can spend as much as he likes on kites, in flying machine experiments, without making the people laugh at him.

Ocean telegraphy was made possible by the inventions of William Thompson, knighted because of them and now known as Lord Kelvin, and immensely wealthy as well as highly honored.

Wireless telegraphy, the invention of William Marconi, is likely to make him a millionaire in time if he has not already passed that financial mark.

Cheap steel, which made the steel rail possible, was the invention of Sir Henry Bessemer, whose profits amounted to millions before his death, and whose rewards included all sorts of honors as well as money.

Dry plate photography was invented by George Eastman. The dry plate made the amateur camera possible. Eastman is so rich he doesn't know what to do with his money.

The air brake was invented by George Westinghouse. It revolutionized railroading. He has followed invention as a business ever since and is now one of the most remarkable figures in the whole world of practical science and industry, besides being a millionaire over and over.

Duplex telegraphy and the incandescent light were the products of the genius of Thomas A. Edison, millionaire and the most famous electrician alive.

"The rotating field" and the transformer which "steps" the high tension current "down" or "up" were devised by Nikola Tesla, and gave modern electric railroading a great impetus. If Tesla is not a millionaire it is solely because he doesn't care to be one.

In circles well informed upon such matters it is known that George B. Selden, whose inventions covering the use of gasoline and other explosive motors for automobiles are now returning royalties to him on every devil wagon made of the explosive hydro-carbon type, is fast becoming eligible to the millionaire inventor class. At present he seems to hold the bulk of the automobile industry in the United States in the hollow of his hand. His success is startling to those who for years were vastly more amused than anything else by his inventive efforts.

At the beginning electric automobiles had the call; later the race appeared to be between steam and gasoline; still later, as now, is the case, gasoline had the lead over both its rivals. Selden asserted that every one of the devices for using gasoline in automobile propulsion was an infringement on his patent and claimed royalty for every machine not steam or electric that was built anywhere by anybody.

At first his claim was laughed at as a freak idea. When suits were begun there was "scornful amazement;" the notion that possibly he was right seems to have occurred to nobody.

By 1903, though, "the other fellows" began to sit up and take notice, and when the federal courts began to decide in his favor they began to capitulate. Later decisions brought in many of the others.

Not only have several of the big auto makers been paying for a year or two now, but they have formed an organization to help the inventor by prosecuting the makers who haven't come in.

This organization, the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, is now prosecuting Ford & Co., of Detroit. Most of the unlicensed manufacturers belong to the American Motor Car Manufacturers' association. They say they will fight till the United States supreme court renders final decision.

Mr. Selden refused the other day to say how much his royalties have amounted to, but he told a friend that the minimum for the present twelve months would be larger than he had ever made in any one year from his profession, except that in which he settled the famous Gordon-McCormick grain binder suit and collected $250,000. Foreign as well as American manufacturers have to pay. As the patent still has several years to run, and the automobile business is growing, his friends believe he is yet bound to be a genuine Midas. Meanwhile Selden sits tight, says as little as he can, and packs the royalties away in his private treasure chest.

How George Westinghouse Began.

It would be hard to find a man, whether in the ranks of the inventors or out of them, whose personal history has been more interesting or whose rewards have been more satisfying than George Westinghouse, contriver of almost innumerable inventions and improvements, who began with the railroad air brake.

At 59 Westinghouse, the employer of men in squads of 10,000, controlling works that make his machines in four European countries and Canada, as well as the United States, is still an inventor. In fact, he shares with Edison first place among those who carry on invention as a business, and includes among his employes more salaried inventors than any other man, or combination of men, except, possibly, his great rival, "General Electric," or the Bell Telephone company.

It was Westinghouse who, by taking up and encouraging Tesla, who is still in his employ, practically developed the electric railroad.

Westinghouse's faith in Tesla and the alternating current were epoch-making. In fact, barring the locomotive itself and the steel rail, his air brake, invented when he was little more than a boy, his signals and his friction buffer have done more to make modern American railroading possible than any other and all other improvements.

Westinghouse wasn't born rich. But he was born lucky, for he had a father who owned a shop at Schenectady, N. Y., in which agricultural implements were made. This was before the war, and George was allowed the run of the shop. He liked to fuss around with the machinery better than he liked to eat or to play, but there were few things about the shop that he didn't think susceptible of improvement.

The civil war came soon after he had completed his rotary engine. He wanted to enlist at once, but he had to wait till he was 17 and tall enough to pass muster. Then he went in, first in the cavalry, but later was transferred to the navy, serving as a third assistant engineer. Then he went to college a year, entering Union at 19, but at 20 he cut loose and began his career as an inventor in earnest, no doubt to the grief of many of his friends.

The Mount Cenis Railroad tunnel was being bored through the Alps at that time and he was much impressed with what he read of the compressed air drills. One day he saw a railroad collision, due to the inability of the train hands to stop a train quickly with hand brakes. If compressed air could bore a mountain, why could it not stop a train? He thought it could and he set to work finding out how.

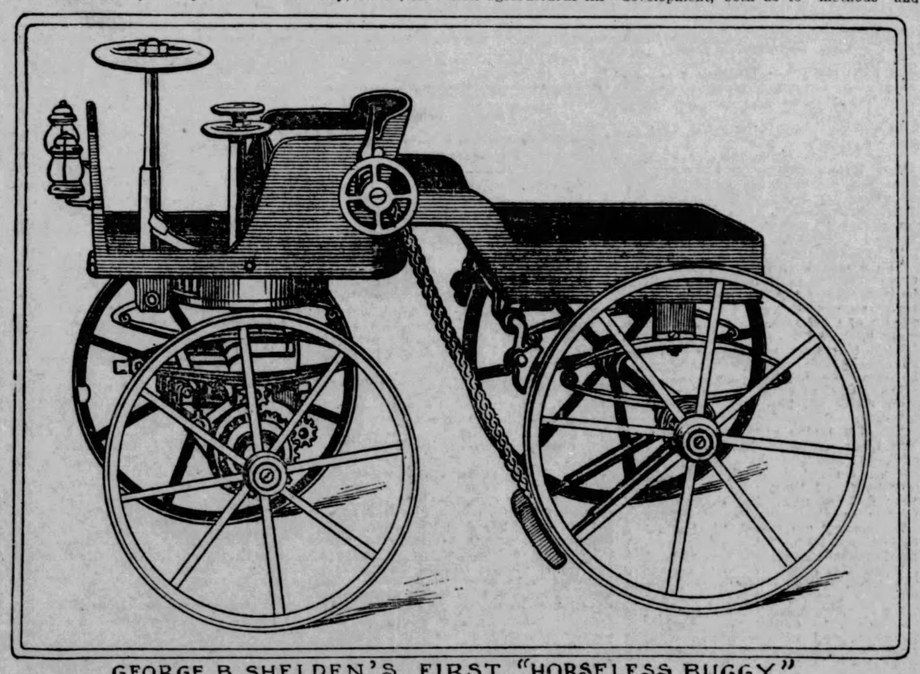
But he has had many a hard battle to fight in order to reach his present place, and in 1891 was so pressed for money that his failure was looked for. Before the worst came, however, the business men of Pittsburg raised $500,000 and helped him through, just as the business men of Cleveland are said to have helped John D. Rockefeller when in straits.

None of George Westinghouse's various enterprises is involved in any trust, his policy having been always himself to control whatever he went into. By manufacturing his own inventions it has been possible for him to realize great profits upon them. They cover many lines—years ago it was said his patents numbered thousands—and many have to do with railroading. Besides the air brake, still the mint that never fails of profits, no matter what other departments of his activities may run short, the Westinghouse inventions and manufactures include railroad signals, steam engines, gas engines, motors and dynamos and no end of other electrical things.

He has nine great manufacturing plants in Pittsburg, his machine shops there being the biggest in the world; one in Canada, and others in England, Germany, France, Russia and Belgium. The capitalization of the Westinghouse company is $75,000,000, the same as the Sugar Trust, and while there are many stockholders, he controls.

His Pittsburg works of various sorts are connected by a railway fifteen miles long. He has homes in Washington and Lenox, Mass., as well as in Pittsburg; besides a suite is reserved for him the year around at the Hotel St. Regis, in New York. He has financial offices in London, Pittsburg and New York, and makes two trips a year to Europe.

Steel making has reached its highest development, both as to methods and



GEORGE B. SHELDEN'S FIRST "HORSELESS BUGGY"

yearly output in America—but it was an Englishman named Henry Bessemer whose inventions made possible the present age of steel.

To the commerce of the world, both by rail and water, this man's inventions have proved quite as beneficial as Westinghouse's air brake has proved to the railroads; without Bessemer steel of which to make rails strong enough to carry them safely, neither the swift twenty-hour trains from New York to Chicago, nor the enormously heavy freight trains of today could be run; without Bessemer steel the vast ocean liners that now plow the seas would be impossible. Combined, the inventions of Bessemer and Westinghouse have been two great determining forces in the development of the United States. Eight cities and towns in this country have been named for Bessemer, and of this he was extremely proud in his later years.

Bessemer made his steel invention about ten years earlier than Westinghouse invented the air brake, and had an infinitely harder time introducing it, perhaps because of English conservatism. In fact, although his steel was almost inconceivably better and vastly cheaper than any other, it was a long time before it could win its way.

The Westinghouse brake won almost instant favor after preventing one accident. In order to make the British railroad men appreciate his invention, Bessemer had to lay down a steel rail on a part of a railroad where the traffic was particularly wearing and wait till it had outworn twenty-three iron ones before its value was sensibly appreciated. After that even the conservative Britons could no longer hold out, and, as Bessemer had predicted years before, "the age of iron was finished; the age of steel begun."

Bessemer died in 1898 at a great age. His wealth never approached the multimillionaire grade, though he was a millionaire even in England, where the pound sterling is the unit of wealth. In 1870, when the original patents had expired, his profits and royalties had been a million sterling, or $5,000,000, and his wealth was greater than that figure.

Millions From Guns and Armor.

It was through the licensed use of Bessemer's invention that Carnegie and all the American steel kings made their millions mainly, though two of them, Haywood Harvey, now dead, whose method of hardening steel revolutionized the making of armor for ships, and Charles M. Schwab were both inventors of improved steel processes. Harvey's son is understood to be piling up more millions than ever his father accumulated. Schwab's rating as a millionaire has fluctuated somewhat in the last few years, but as he now expects to have a Christmas house-warming of his Riverside marble palace in New York this year he may safely be including among the multimillionaire steel inventors.

The Krupps, of Essen, Germany, have probably made more money than any other steel inventors, partly, however, because they have been at it longer than any of the others. Like Westinghouse, their millions have grown largely because they have always controlled the manufacture of their own devices; but the invention that enabled the original Krupp to develop the famous works at Essen had nothing to do with steel.

It was a machine for rolling silver plate from which to stamp out spoon blanks, the patents upon which he sold in London. This was in the early thirties, when the iron works at Essen employed only nine men. Already he had in mind the perfection of a steel gun barrel, but it was only a hobby with him for years after that.

Frederick Krupp, the founder of the works, established them in 1810; his son, Alfred Krupp, took them in 1848, and his son, Frederick Krupp, took them in 1867. He died in 1902 without a son, leaving the bulk of his fortune, and, in a way, the headship of his great works, to one of his daughters, Bertha, as Coutts, the British banker, left his great financial institution to his daughter, upon his death, for lack of a son.

Frederick Alfred von Krupp, by the way, was one of the few untitled Germans to marry a woman of rank, and with the approval of the German emperor. His wife, who is still living, was the Baroness von Ende. The fortune left to Bertha Krupp has been appraised at $150,000,000, a much larger sum relatively, by the way, than it would be in the United States, or even in England, and the great-granddaughter of the inventor who began with a machine to roll plates for the making of silver spoons is the richest young woman in the world.

It was Alfred Krupp, second in the line, who perfected the Krupp field cannon, which he first exhibited in London in 1851.

Dr. Richard Gatling whose fame rests on the multibarreled gun bearing his name, made money from his many inventions, but was not a multimillionaire when he came to die, a few years ago. He had a hard time getting his gun before the world, and the United States government, to which it was first offered in civil war times, did little with it.

It was invented less than fifty years ago, but his first invention, the screw propeller, was made much earlier, when he was really only a lad. This invention has never been credited to him, but to John Ericsson, the Monitor man, and rightly enough at that. Gatling regretted it to his dying day, but never felt sore at Ericsson, for as Gatling once told the writer, Ericsson must have invented it as early as he, and possibly without knowledge of Gatling's work. It is one of the coincidences of invention history that Ericsson and Gatling offered the screw propeller at the Washington patent office on the same day, though Ericsson was several hours earlier in the day.

Ericsson himself was never paid by the government for the money he spent on the Monitor, of which he never claimed to be the inventor, contrary to the general belief upon that point. It was Theodore Timby who devised the famous ironclad; it was Ericsson who built it. Ericsson's first profitable invention, by the way, was a grain drill. He was working on a big gun when he died, but it was never perfected.

One of the fortunes considered noteworthy, even in this multimillionaire country of ours, at least until the hundred-millionaire became so common, was won by Samuel Colt who devised the revolver. He invented it before 1850, but the fortune it created is still well worth while.

Colt was a boy inventor. He was born a year later than Sir Henry Bessemer, but died 43 years ago at the early age of 48. When 14 he ran away from the home of his father, a woolen manufacturer of Hartford, Conn., and shipped aboard a sailing vessel bound for India.

Something, may be a shooting affray, turned his attention to the need of a small firearm that would shoot more than once at one loading, and when he returned home, after the voyage was over, he had with him a wooden model of the first revolver, which he had whittled out of pine with a jack knife.

He founded the Colt's Patent Arms company, in 1835, to make his revolvers only. They didn't sell, the United States government rejecting them, as years later the British government rejected Bessemer steel for the manufacture of heavy guns.

But, in 1847, when the Mexican war broke out, General Zachary Taylor sent for 1,000 revolvers. Colt's company had been insolvent five years then, the works were closed, and not even Colt himself had a revolver in his possession to use as a model in filling the order. He whittled out a model in a hurry, however; the works were reopened and the order was duly filled. The first Colt's revolvers had twelve barrels and, in action, the Mexicans were almost as badly affected by fright at seeing one pistol shoot a dozen times without reloading as by the bullets themselves.

Of course this gave the Colt revolver an enormous boom. The works had to be remodeled; in 1852 new ones, the largest arms works in the world, either government or private, were built, and, in 1861, when the civil war broke out, their capacity was doubled.

The big fortunes of Hudson and Hiram Maxim, the latter knighted in England, by the way, because of the Maxim machine gun, are founded on inventions analogous to Gatling and Colt's.

Millions From Electrical Inventions.

The three most famous living electrical inventors—one the richest of those making fortunes directly from inventions without depending upon manufactures—are Thomas Alva Edison, Alexander Graham Bell and Lord Kelvin.

The first is of American birth and ancestry. The second is a native of England, though his personal development has been mainly American, and, as he has said himself, the telephone is an American product. Lord Kelvin is Scotch-Irish by birth and thoroughly British in development.

Cyrus W. Field, an American, raised the money and furnished the enthusiasm, the executive ability and the persistence that called into being the ocean cable inventions on which Kelvin's great repute are based.

No four men have done more to enlighten the world in every sense than this quartet.

Edison's first noteworthy invention, the duplex telegraph, cheapened the transmission of intelligence incalculably. His incandescent light was revolutionary, his contribution to the perfected telephone was of great value, his phonograph—one of the few strictly original ones among modern inventions—opened a new world.

The telephone, legally and probably rightfully counted Bell's, has made a greater revolution even than electric light.

Lord Kelvin's galvanometer and siphon recorder bind the continents together with thin ropes of copper and India rubber, which by annihilating time in news transmission has quickened the pace of the race immeasurably.

Both Bell and Edison had to struggle to win success. Edison's struggle was the harder, for he had little training of any kind, except what he got by himself, his father being an uneducated farmer with no money to pay out on his son's schooling.

Bell had no money to begin with, but he had been trained as a teacher by his father, who was a teacher before him. He had no thought of using electricity when he began work on the telephone, but he did go at it in a thoroughly scientific way and was quick to make use of the electric current when he saw its possible utility.

Edison says he never was a scientific sharp, and couldn't be one if he tried. He found out the secret of duplex telegraphy in his efforts to make his work easier as an operator, and all his inventions except the phonograph have been strictly labor saving in intent.

Bell was stimulated and helped in his work by his study of the human ear as an instructor of deafness, his sweetheart, the accomplished woman who is now his wife, being a deaf mute. His first exhibition of the telephone, in 1876, at the Philadelphia Centennial exhibition, was due to her faith in it at a time when he had become wellnigh discouraged. After he got the 'phone to Philadelphia, the examiners were not inclined to look at it, but were persuaded by Dom Pedro, then emperor of Brazil, who was visiting this country and knew of Bell and his invention. The world knows the rest.

Lord Kelvin was by no means rich, when, as William Thompson, he began his career as an inventor, but he had been so well trained by his father, a professor in the University of Glasgow, that he was himself made a tutor there at 22, and soon afterward a full professor. In all his early life he never had to worry about his income, nor had he to force his inventions to the front. Backed by the university, his talents were always in demand.

He is very rich, all the result of his inventions, and so is Edison, but the wealth of neither can compare with Bell's. He is a multi-millionaire, surely, though nobody has enough definite information about his wealth even to guess its amount and his name is not often seen in the lists of published millionaires.

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TAKE A FRESH START.

As the horses trot down to the wire in a long, straggling line, a race official bangs a bell and the whole field turns and goes back to try again. A fresh start is necessary. But it is not only on the race tracks that fresh starts are essential to the achievement of results. There are countless instances of business firms taking fresh starts after visitations of misfortune. Individuals without number daily turn their backs upon discouragements of the past, and take a fresh start. The man who fails is he who is unwilling to do battle over again. An individual suffers everlasting failure if, when confronted by obstacles, he refuses to gird up his loins and take a fresh start. Fresh starts are the foes of sluggishness and laziness, and the guarantees of a brighter success than could be possible without them.—Baltimore Herald.

Like Father's Voice.

Church—Our soprano deserves a good deal of credit.

Gotham—Why so?

"Why, her father used to go about the streets peddling fish."

"Inherits her voice, does she?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Not the Best.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Do you remember what I said before I married you?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—That you wouldn't marry the best man on earth.

"Well, I've kept my word, haven't I?"—Yonkers Statesman.

THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE

By A. W. MARCHMONT.

CHAPTER XXV.

In the moment of crisis Karasch took his cue from me and neither resisted nor protested against the soldiers' conduct. I knew, however, that he would watch me closely and be prepared to help the moment I had decided what to do.

"I don't know why you've done this," I said to the man who held me and had given the orders. "I kept faith with you and you arrest me in return for it." I was on fire with anxiety, but I spoke coolly.

"We can do without you now; and mean to see you give no trouble," was the answer.

"Very well; but if you cross the garden in a body like this, there'll be no call for me to give it you; you'll find it for yourself. You'll be seen; the alarm will be given, and you may look out for resistance."

"Who is there to resist, fool-head? There are only three men in the house, and we've got two of you here," he growled with a chuckle at his own cunning. "You come with us to the house; that's all you've got to do; and come quietly, or maybe you won't reach it. This is the army's night, and we're not in a mood to be soft to those who resist us."

With that we moved on along the garden and I was in a fever of apprehension lest we should be seen by some one in the house. But the inmates were apparently fast asleep, and we reached the entrance without being observed.

This increased my captors' suspicions.

"I thought your caution was overdone, friend, spy," he said.

"Then you're a fool," I answered bluntly. "There's a dog about and if he scents you, he'll soon let everyone know. You'd better let me keep him quiet." I had told Chris to stay, and knew he would remain till I called him.

We had entered the house then and stood in the broad, stone-flagged passage; and I spoke loud enough to warn our men in the cellars beyond. I and the two men holding me were in advance and Karasch and the others close behind.

"You hold you tongue. I'm in command here," said the soldier in a bullying tone.

"You've made prisoners of us, so you must do as you will. But I won't stand this treatment."

"Where are my two men?"

"I left them close here. I suppose they've gone on into the house."

"It's as dark as hell," growled the fellow. "Can you see anything, Andreas?" he asked his companion.

"Nothing but the dark," was the answer with an oath.

"You can get a light in the room first door to the right," I said. This was where I had left Chris, and if he went to it I knew the dog would put him out of the reckoning. But he smelt a trick and would not.

"No, thank you, Mr. Spy. Where we go, you come too. I can't make out where the devil the others are. What does it mean?" and he called the men by name.

"Hadn't you better ring the alarm bell, while you're about it?" I sneered. "You'll rouse everyone more quickly."

"Curse the dark. Lead to where I can get a light," he muttered. "No tricks, mind, or you'll regret it."

His grip tightened on my arm and we moved forward abreast. But the door was too narrow to admit us all at once and he entered the room first.

"Seize him, Chris," I said in English; and out of the gloom the huge black form sprang at him with a fierce growl. In his consternation the soldier loosened his hold of me to battle with the dog, and in a moment my hand was on his companion's throat, while I called to the men in the cellars to go to the help of Karasch who was now fighting and struggling with his two guards.

We were six to three, for Chris kept the leader busy; and the desperate struggle in the darkness was soon over. The soldiers fought gamely enough; but they had no chance against such odds. We overpowered them, but it was not until some hard blows had been given and taken on both sides.

I was most afraid for the man whom Chris had attacked; but when I went to him was relieved to find that no serious harm had been done. He was terribly frightened; as well might be, for Chris was an antagonist few men would care to fight. But having got him down the good dog had not mauled him. The soldier lay flat on the ground, with Chris standing guard over him and growling fiercely whenever the man made the slightest movement.

"Call this bruit off, for God's sake," he said, in a frightened voice as I approached, lantern in hand. I was glad to hear him speak.

"It serves you right for the trick you played me," I answered. "Are you hurt?" and I called Chris away.

"I thought he'd kill me."

"Wouldn't have been much loss if he had," said I, as he sat up and began to feel himself all over.

"I'd like to shoot the brute. What does this all mean?"

"That you're my prisoner instead of my being yours. If you have any weapons put 'em out—or I'll let the dog find them."

He glanced round fearsomely at Chris, who snarled.

"I have none."

"Then we'll tie you up like the rest of your men," I answered; and tied up he was. "I shall leave you here," I told him. "The dog will be on watch if you try any tricks; and you know whether you want another round with him.

Our victory was complete; and it remained to see how we should use it. Karasch and the others set to work to take the soldier's uniforms and put them on, while I tried to think what step to take next. I was in possession of the house; but it seemed as if the real difficulties of the business were only at the beginning.

The noise made during the struggle was so great that I knew the household must have been roused, and while the men were getting into the soldiers' uniforms, I listened with considerable anxiety for someone to come down to us. No one came, however; and I concluded that those who had been aroused had also been so frightened that they preferred to stop where they were.

The difficulty of the position was increased by my reluctance to see Catrina or be seen by her, if that could be in any way prevented. My plan was to play this burlesque of arresting her, and not to show my hand until she was housed safely in the care of the American Minister. To do that I intended one of the four men whom Karasch had brought to act the part of leader; and I trusted that in the confusion and alarm of the arrest, both Karasch and I might manage to pass unnoticed.

I was revolving all this in my thoughts when I heard a movement above stairs, and presently a man's voice called:

"Is that you, Michel? What's the matter?"

"Come down," I called in response; but my voice startled him.

"Who are you?"

"Michel wants you. There is trouble. Come down;" but he would not. Instead of coming he went away; and I heard the low murmur of voices as he spoke with someone else.

Lights showed then, and I heard people moving about. But I did not want the house to be lighted up, for fear of its attracting too much notice outside; and I therefore called to my men to make haste with their dressing.

When they came I led the way upstairs to find the servants huddled together looking very scared; the two men in front of them armed. At sight of so many of us in uniform they uttered cries of surprise and alarm.

"Put those guns down," I said, in a tone of command. "We are too strong for you to resist; and if you make any attempt, it will only lead to trouble. Do as I say, and no harm will come to you."

The two men hesitated. "What do you want?" asked one of them.

"Cover them," I said, stepping to one side, and up went my men's guns to their shoulders.

One of the women screamed, and they all huddled back, while the men laid their weapons on the ground with discreet speed. At a sign from me the muskets were lowered.

"Put out most of those lights," I said next; and the order was obeyed with a celerity that spoke volumes for the impression we had created. "Where is your mistress, the Princess Gatrina?"

"In her rooms, sir," said one of the women servants.

"Tell her to dress at once. She is to come with us. Impress upon her that only her safety is being considered. Strange things are doing in the city, and she cannot remain here. She must be ready to go with us in five minutes."

The girl sped away up the broad stairs and I turned to Karasch to tell him my plan.

"The Princess will probably demand to see us; and as neither you nor I can go to her without being recognized, two of these must go. Pick them out."

He chose two, and I told them what to say. That we had been selected to protect the princess and take her to a place where she would be safe until the trouble in the city had passed.

The maid came back and her message was pretty much what I had anticipated.

"Her highness will see you in a minute, sir. She wishes to know from whom you come, and declares she will not leave the house."

"Our orders are peremptory. In five minutes she must go with us," I replied, and she carried the message.

While we waited for the reply I went into the room where I had once before been, and saw that my fears as to the unguarded window were only too well justified. I called Karasch's attention to it.

"If we have to remain in the house that window must be barricaded, or we may as well throw open the front door." I said, and we were discussing it when I heard one of the maids say to the other servants that the street in the front of the house was getting full of people.

We went and looked out. It was only too true, and that it probably had a very sinister meaning for us all I knew to my infinite concern.

The city was indeed awaking to a knowledge of the dread doings of the night of terror, and the crowd was beginning to gather here in expectation that the house would become the scene of some stirring and exciting act of the tragedy.

I noticed with relief, however, that no troops were present. None had been sent yet under the belief that Gatrina would be made prisoner by the handful of men whose parts we were now playing. But how long this belief would continue it was impossible to conjecture.

Someone somewhere was waiting to receive the Princess from the hands of the men, and when they did not arrive with her, the sands of patience would be few and would soon run out, and a fresh guard sent to know the reason. When they came, they would bring a heap of trouble with them, unless I could hurry Gatrina from the house in time.

The need for haste was thus imperative, and I fretted and worried at the delay she made, all unconscious as she was of the peril it meant to her and all.

The instant the five minutes' grace had expired, I sent the two men upstairs to bring her down, dispatching one of the scared maid-servants to show them her room.

At that moment we heard sounds below and Chris growled and barked. Karasch and I, followed by the two men, ran down instantly and found trouble; one of the soldiers, carelessly bound; had wriggled out of his cords and liberated a companion, and as we reached the bottom of the stairs, the two were in the passage with the dog blocking the way to the door and snarling fiercely.

We rushed toward them but they slipped into the room where Chris had had the fight with the leader; and slamming the door in our faces, set up a clatter loud enough to wake the dead.

Karasch and I dashed ourselves against the door and as we strained to force it, we heard the crash of glass.

"The garden, Karasch," I cried; and we unfastened the door and rushed out. Chris darted out with a growl and in a moment had brought one of the men to bay. The other fled toward the stable, and we ran in pursuit of him. But he was a quick, agile fellow, and using the little door at the end as a means of escape, he sprang up it, mounted the wall and disappeared—to carry the news of our doings heaven alone knew where.

"Back to the house, Karasch. We must get away before that man can bring help." We took back his comrade, thrust him into a room, turned the key upon him, and hurried again up the stairs.

Matters were going against me in the house also; and I was beginning to realize that I had greviously bungled matters in choosing such a method to serve Gatrina.

She had done preciusely what, if I had not been a dolt, I might have known a girl of her courage and resolution would do. She had used the minutes of grace to barricade herself into the room.

The men were waiting for me with the story.

"She had fastened herself into her room, she and her maids, and we could hear them piling things against the door to keep us out. We tried to call your message through the door, but at first she wouldn't answer; and then she said she was quite safe where she was and would yield to nothing but force. We didn't like to force the door without your orders."

I clenched my hands in impotent chagrin. Had we been the soldiers whose part we were playing, there would have been little enough difficulty, of course; and a few minutes would have sufficed to break a way in and take her prisoner.

But force was out of the question for me; and I felt like a flustered fool as the infinitely precious moments slipped away one after another, bringing perilously nearer the troops who would come hurrying to the house the instant the man who had escaped got his story to headquarters.

To add to the strain of the situation, cries and calls began to be heard from the crowd in the street. Presently a stone was flung through one of the windows; and the crash of the glass sent a shiver of fear through the clustered servants and was followed by a loud cheer from the crowd and a cry of "Down with the Obrenovics!"

"Show me the Princess' room," I said, and followed by the men I ran upstairs

and knocked on the panel of the door.

There was no answer.

I knocked again.

"For God's sake open the door and come out," I said, eagerly.

Still there was no reply; and while we waited more stones were flung and more windows broken, followed as before by the shouts and hoarse cries of the mob.

But not a sign would Gatrina make in response to my knocking and appeal.

Every second was bringing the danger nearer—and it was growing to a double peril now; for Karasch brought me word that the mob was increasing fast in numbers and were growing so angry that it looked as though they would attack the house.

I clamored again at the door and called out that there was imminent danger; but either she did not hear my voice because of the clamor of the people without, or hearing it, did not recognize the tone; and held it to be a ruse of the soldiers to induce her to open the door.

I felt just mad as I cursed my stupidity for having planned this soldier business, which had thus driven Gatrina to regard these desperate efforts of ours to save her as the violence of her enemies bent upon her destruction.

Meanwhile the temper of the populace without was rising so fast that it seemed as if a few minutes would make escape from the house impracticable for us all, even if more troops did not arrive.

I hammered again at the door and called her in my loudest tones; I told the servants of the peril in which she stood if we could not get her away, and urged them to join with me in appealing to her to yield. But it was all to no purpose. Not a word would she answer either to them or to me.

"Get me paper quickly," I told them; and when one, a whitefaced girl, rushed away on the errand, I whistled up Chris and set him barking in the hope that she would hear him and know by the sound who was there.

Chris succeeded where I had failed.

"What is that?" It was Gatrina's voice; and hearing it the dog whined and barked joyfully.

"It is Chris," I called. "We are here to save you. Open the door for the love of God at once."

"Who is speaking?"

"It is I, Bourgwan," I replied, my voice unsteady in my excitement. "There is not a moment to lose."

"Where are the soldiers?"

"I will explain all. For God's sake come or it will be too late. Every second is precious."

We heard them drag away something they had placed before the door; and burning with impatience called again to them to make haste.

At that moment a loud knocking came at the front door of the house; and one of Karasch's men came running to say that the soldiers were in the street.

"We daren't stay to be caught in these uniforms. We shall be shot off-hand at a time like this," he said; and the others agreed.

"You'll be shot by me if you attempt to desert me now." I answered desperately. "Before anyone can get in, we shall be away. Stop them, Karasch. In a few moments we shall all be away."

Again there came the loud knocking and clanging of the bell, followed by the cries of the mob and another shower of stones at the house.

Unable to hold their courage longer my men turned and ran down the stairs helter-skelter.

There was a moment's calm without and in the silence the room door unlocked and Gatrina came out.

Not recognizing me for an instant in the surprise at my officer's uniform, and Karasch by me dressed also as a soldier, she started back as if fearing treachery; but Chris rushed up to her and disarmed her fear.

"Would God you had come out before," I cried.

Before she could reply we heard the sound of a scuffle and two of the men came running back.

"We are too late. The soldiers are already in the house below," cried one, breathlessly. "We are as good as dead men."

Even Karasch changed color at the news.

CHAPTER XXVI.

It was the delay which had been fatal to the plan. The minutes during which we had had to wait before Gatrina could be made to understand who we were and what our object was had just turned the balance against us.

"What dreadful thing has happened?" she asked.

"I cannot spare a moment to explain. If you will play the part of being my prisoner there is yet a chance of getting away."

"I am sorry," she said, as her maid brought her a cloak and hat.

"Silence there," I cried in a loud voice. "Fall in. I am sorry my duty is so unpleasant, your highness; but I can answer no questions. Forward."

I led the way motioning to Karasch to walk at Katrina's side, with two of the men in front and two bringing up the rear. The women thinking the thing real began to weep.

I had heard the soldiers coming up and they met us on the stairs. The only chance was to put as bold a face as possible on the matter and with as much show of authority as I could assume, I said:

"Is the way from the house clear? I shall take the prisoner by the back through the garden."

I had expected to be faced by some of the men we had fought with earlier, but to my intense relief there were none but private soldiers and one sergeant; and on seeing my captain's uniform they stood aside and saluted.

"We have not been to the back of the house, captain," replied the sergeant.

"Is Colonel Petrosch here yet?" I asked this as I thought the mention of the name might impress him.

"No, sir."

"Who's in command of the soldiers in the front?"

"Lieutenant Bulver, captain."

"Is he in sufficient force to control the mob?"

"He has a strong body of troops, captain."

"What are you doing in the house?" I was curious to know whether the escape of the soldiers had anything to do with it.

"We were detailed to see if the arrest had yet been made, captain, and to assist you if necessary."

I breathed a little more freely.

"All I need is that the mob there be kept in the front of the house so that I can get away with the prisoner quietly at the back. That side street must be cleared of people. How did you get into the house?"

"We forced a small door at the side, captain."

This accounted for his not knowing anything of what had gone on below stairs in the basement.

Then came the sound of more hooting and groaning from the front of the house; and another volley of stones breaking more of the windows. This in turn was followed by sharp words of command; and a knocking at the front door.

Keeping up my policy of bluff, I opened it myself. The officer was on the step and started in surprise at seeing me. He was a pleasant-faced young fellow, and taking me for a superior officer was disposed to offer an apology. Bluff is an excellent policy while you can keep your end up.

"Oh, I thought only a sergeant was here," he said.

"I deemed it best to come myself," I answered. "Can't you keep the crowd in order?"

"They are very strong and inclined to violence. We've driven them back for a bit; but I've sent for more men."

I knew they would be on hand sooner than he thought or wished; but I replied, seriously: "Very prudent. This sort of thing is not what we want at all. The house was to be protected."

"We did not look for such a demonstration," he said again, apologetically.

"Well, I have made the arrest, but I had more trouble than I anticipated; there was a stout resistance. I wish to take the prisoner away without exposing her to the mob. Let your men clear the side street of people, and prevent anyone passing into it. I shall leave the house by the garden through the stables."

"We are strong enough to protect her from the crowd."

"I prefer the other way, lieutenant. Be good enough to see my order carried out," I replied sharply.

"I'll have it done at once," and he went away.

"You had better help the lieutenant, sergeant; he will need all the men he can have."

In this way I got rid of him and his men also, and I shut the door again, with a fervent sigh of thankfulness that my imposture had not been detected. I had caught the lieutenant eyeing me curiously more than once during the short colloquy, but I concluded that he took me for one of the officers who had been drafted in from the provincial regiments for the grim work of that night. And probably my air and tone of authority had stopped him from putting any questions which I should have found exceedingly hard to answer.

Whatever his reasons, I had succeeded in bluffing him, even at the very moment when I had given up all as lost, and my hopes began to rise that even in the teeth of all this force and despite the anger of the mob, Gatrina would be saved.

"We'll make for the garden at once," I said, and we passed through the room with the French window opening on to the garden, and hurried to the stables.

As we passed we could hear the troops clearing the street amid the expostulations and cries of the crowd, as they were swept on toward the front.

Until now Gatrina had not spoken to me, but we had to wait while the way was cleared and we stood side by side and a little apart from the rest.

"You have run a terrible risk, Mr. Bergwyn," she said.

"I have been in no danger, and we shall get away all right."

"What has happened at the palace?"

"I don't know. I get wind of this intended arrest of you and came here in the hope of intercepting the soldiers. As I was on my way, a very large body of troops, some hundreds of men, passed me marching on the palace, and afterwards I heard the sound of firing. But what occurred after that I have no knowledge whatever."

She wrung her hands despairingly.

"Do you think—oh, God, it is maddening."

"It is the work of the army. I know so much. And I hope they have done no more than to force an abdication."

"You say that as if you feared — I know not what horrors."

"If we once get clear of this we shall find out what has occurred. But we could do nothing if we wished. You have seen for yourself the temper of the people. They have sided with the army."

"You mean the attack on my house?"

"Yes. The city is mad tonight, and would do anything. The only thing to think of now is your safety. Karasch, look over if we can go yet."

I was on fire with impatience to be away, but Karasch reported that the street was not yet clear.

"Is there no other way we could escape?" I asked Gatrina.

She shook her head. "No, none," she replied.

"I dare not wait here, Karasch; we shall be caught in a trap," and opening the door in the stable gates I looked out; but only to shut it again quickly as I caught my breath is dismay at what I saw.

Another body of troops were coming towards us at the double, and by the side of the officer in command ran a man in his shirt sleeves. It was the soldier who had escaped from us.

"We are too late," I said, as calmly as I could speak. "There are more troops, Karasch, and that man is guiding them. We must go back to the house and try to get away from the front."

We hurried back through the garden, and before we reached the house the newcomers were already clamouring at the stable gates.

Dashing through the house I flung open the front door.

But in no way was impossible. The very orders I had given, to have the crowd massed in front of the house, had effectually barred the chance of escape. They had been driven from the side street and were now surging and swaying in a dense mass to the right of the house, too vast a crowd for me to hope of pushing my way through them with the handful of men I had.

To go to the left meant only running into the arms of the fresh troops; certain capture.

I called Karasch and pointed to the hopefulness of the attempt.

"We can do nothing. You and the men must get away."

"And you?" he asked.

"I shall stay with the Princess."

"Then I rtaytoo, with you," he said sturdily.

"No, you can do better. You can save us both. You and the others. You can pretend to carry a message from me to the lieutenant—that I want to speak to him; and then lose yourselves among the soldiers or in the crowd. Get away as fast as you can, and search high and low to find Colonel Petrosch. Don't forget the name, and find him at any hazard. Tell him that my life is in danger and that he must come here if it is not to be lost. If he questions you, tell him plainly all I have done. Now go."

"I don't like leaving you," he insisted.

"For God's sake, man, don't be a fool. It's the only way out of the tightest fix I was ever in. You must reach him before he hears the news these others are bringing. Go;" and I half pushed him out of the house.

The rest were only too eager to be off, and I watched breathlessly as Karasch crossed the cleared space, spoke to the lieutenant, who looked over at me and after hesitating, walked toward me.

As he came, I saw Karasch and his men move back to the soldiers, push through the ranks, and disappear in the crowd behind them.

"What have you done?" asked Gatrina.

"I have sent for someone who may get us out of the mess I have been clever enough to get us into. I don't know what's going to happen first."

The lieutenant entered the house then.

"You wish to speak to me, captain?" he asked.

"It's just as well to you as another. I'm only masquerading in this uniform. I am not an officer at all."

He stare at me openmouthed in sheer amazement.

"No officer?" he stammered. "I don't understand."

"You soon will. There are those coming who will make it all plain to you. But having misled you purposely, I wished to tell you; that's all." I spoke as coolly as though I had been announcing a mere business fact.

"The soldiers who were with you?" he asked then, glancing round as if in search of them.

"They are gone," I told him.

Then we heard a noise in the basement. Loud voices, the tramp of many feet, and a rush up the stairs.

"We'll wait for them here," I said to Gatrina, pointing to a room at the back of the house; and we all three went into it, Chris keeping close by her side.

"You are my prisoner, sir," said the lieutenant.

"I shall offer no resistance," I replied, making it sound as much like a concession on my part as I could.

I put a chair for Gatrina and she sat down, while I stood beside her.

The next minute the soldiers came crowding into the room with the sergeant and men whose uniforms we had taken in their midst. They were all talking at once and gesticulating at once angrily, making a sort of Babel of tongues, in which fierce denunciations of me were disquietingly loud and conspicuous.

The officer in charge of the newcomers exchanged a few words with the lieutenant, describing excitedly the heinous deed of which I had been guilty. I disliked the look of him intensely—a heavy, red-haired bully of a man, and when he addressed me he did so in a hectoring tone difficult to hear without anger.

"So we've arrived in time to take you red-handed, my fine fellow, eh?"

"Red-handed? In doing what?" I asked, meeting his beetle-browed stare firmly.

"Don't try to bluster me. I'm the wrong man," he cried, hotly. "It won't pay you, I promise you."

"He was one of them, captain. I'll swear to him. And that's the dog that flew at me," said the sergeant.

"Take the beast out and shoot it," ordered the captain, brutally.

Chris was in no immediate danger of that fate, however. Two of the soldiers went toward him but he showed his great fangs and looked so dangerous, that they stopped and stepped back; and no other volunteers offered for the job.

Angered at this the captain himself drew a revolver and pointed it at the dog, but I checkmated this by calling Chris round behind me.

"Don't you dare to interfere with my orders," cried the bully, furiously.

I answered this by putting myself right in the line of fire. "I will not have the dog shot in this way."

"The dog is in my house and under my protection," exclaimed Gatrina.

"You are my prisoners, both of you; and as for you," he said, with a coarse sneer to Gatrina, "your day is done, and your protection will avail nothing. You'll find that out soon enough." But he put up his revolver; and as we had gained the point, it wasn't policy to anger him further with the hot remonstrance that rose to my lips.

"Did this man give you his name?" he asked the lieutenant, who shook his head and shrugged his shoulders. I think he was more than a little ashamed of his superior's manner. "What's your name, prisoner?" demanded the captain next.

"I am perfectly willing to explain everything I have done; but I should prefer to do so before a smaller audience."

"I dare say you would, but you're not in a position to choose. I settle that. Now answer my questions and don't try to lie to me."

The color leapt to my face at this. "There is no need to insult me, captain. It will neither hurt my case, nor help yours."

"By God, if you don't answer me at once I'll have you marched down into the garden there and shot for a traitor and a cur."

I couldn't take that. It made me mad. Clipping my words short I answered, deliberately:

"I think that would be the better plan, then. It will at least free me from the presence of a cad and a bully; and the lieutenant there will, I am sure, have the courage and justice to tell the truth of your act."

He swore a deep oath, beside himself with rage.

"Seize him," he shouted. "By God, seize him, and take him out and shoot him."

I was seized by three soldiers.

"Lieutenant, you will tell Colonel Petrosch how I, his personal friend, have been condemned without a hearing."

"Away with him," shouted the captain, stamping with rage. The men began to lead me away.

"This is murder, and shall not be done," cried Gatrina, jumping to her feet.

"Silence, woman," exclaimed the bully. "Your doom is near, too."

"I will not be silent while murder is being done. I call upon all of you to stop this murder. You, sir," turning to the lieutenant. "You will not——"

The captain, like a maniac in his fury at this interruption, drew his sword and shouting out a vile epithet, rushed at Gatrina, intending, I believe, to strike her down.

But Chris, whose ominous growl at my treatment I had had to pacify, went almost as mad at this as the bully himself and with a savage growl launched himself right at the captain's throat, bore him to the ground, and pinned him down, despite the blows and kicks which the soldiers rained upon him.

"Loose him, Chris," I cried, fearing the man would be killed; and at my voice he obeyed. Then, as he was looking up to me, one of the soldiers who had picked up the captain's sword slashed at the dog's legs, and when he dropped, the brute thrust the blade between his ribs.

With a cry of rage I broke from the men who held me, and rushed to Chris, but Gatrina was before me.

"You coward!" she cried to the soldier, who stood half gloating, half dismayed at his act; and the next moment my fist crashed into his face, knocking him sprawling among his comrades.

As I bent over my gallant dog, my heart full of sadness and pity for him, I was seized again by the men, and such a scene of confusion and riot followed as baffles description.

They beat me, of course, and I was dragged back and held panting, struggling, straining, breathing out impotent threats, and cursing all who had had a hand in the cruel work, as I strove vainly to get again to the spot where Gatrina, white-faced and pitying, knelt by the dear dog who had so valiantly given his life to save her.

Another group had the bully of a captain for its center. He was getting up, all bloody about the throat where Chris had fastened on him, and madder than ever with rage, gasped out a repetition of his orders to have Gatrina seized and me taken away and shot.

Still fighting with the men about me I was being lugged and hustled and thrust out of the room, oblivious to everything but my insensate rage, and they had got me to the door when two officers entered the house.

"What is this riot?" cried one in a loud, stern tone; and the men about me started instantly at the voice and I felt their grip on me to relax.

"It is murder; nothing else," I shouted, and taking advantage of my captors' surprise, I broke from them and rushed back into the room to Gatrina and my poor Chris.

"Is he dead?" I asked her.

She looked up, and I read the truth by the tears in her eyes.

"Poor, faithful Chris," she murmured, with a deep sigh, as her hand gently caressed the great head.

I could not speak. I had loved the dog so well—and never better than in the manner of his death. I bent over him for a moment with a feeling of irreparable loss, as at the death of a friend."

"He gave his life for me, Bourgwan. Poor old comrade," murmured Gatrina, using unconsciously, I think, the old term.

In that moment the tie of our common sorrow for the dog's death brought us as close together as even in those past days in the hills.

I made no reply. I could not. I was tongue-tied by the hampering rush of mingled emotions.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The grip of a hand on my shoulder roused me from my reverie. A couple of soldiers stood one on either side of me; and as I turned I saw the red brute of a captain being supported out of the room. The officer who had arrived last had taken command and was sitting at a table with the lieutenant standing at his side. With much relief I recognized him at once. He was a Major Kireef whom I had met at the Palace reception.

I was placed in front of him, and two or three of the soldiers took up positions by Gatrina. As the major held my fate and perhaps my life in his hands, I scrutinized him closely. He was a man between forty and fifty years of age; his face strong but not harsh; his manner peremptory as of one accustomed to exact prompt obedience; but he gave me the impression that he would deal justly even if sternly. A vastly different type of man from the red-headed, passionate beast whose place he had taken. And I was heartily thankful for the exchange.

He glanced sharply at me and with a slight start turned to some notes he had made of what the others had told him. I guessed that he had some recollection of my features and was probably looking for my name.

"You are Major Kireef, I think?" I said, while his eyes were still on the papers. He looked up quickly and frowned.

"You are not to question me," he rapped out, very curtly. Then: "I see no mention of your name here. What is it?"

"The man who has just left was going to have me shot without troubling to find out," I replied, getting the fact out as soon as I could.

"Be good enough to remember you are a prisoner, and that you will not help your case by either evading my questions or attempting to bring charges against others. Now, your name?"

"Chase Bergwyn, a citizen of the United States."

He dropped his pen in surprise and half started to his feet.

"Mr. Bergwyn?" he exclaimed. "It is not possible."

"If you can send a message to Colonel Petrosch he will confirm what I say, major. I met you at the reception at the Palace just after my arrival in Belgrade. You may remember me."

I had every cause to be satisfied with the effect of my words. He paused a moment as if in doubt what to do, and then waved back the soldiers who stood by me.

"Have the room cleared," he said to the lieutenant. "Put a chair for Mr. Bergwyn there." I moved my chair near to Gatrina and while the room was cleared, he busied himself with his notes.

"Shall I remain, major?" asked the lieutenant, when the men had gone.

"Yes, for the present," and the young officer went back to his place, having to step over poor old Chris, whose body, now that the place was empty, lay in full view, a conspicuous, ghastly evidence of the wild scene just ended.

"There must surely have been some unaccountable mistake, Mr. Bergwyn?" he said, interrogatively and courteously when we were alone: "judging by that is, by the extraordinary story which has been told to me. I invite you to explain."

"I asked the captain who has been hurt to allow me to do so privately; but he declined. Let me thank you for having cleared the room. There is a further favor you can do me and a much more important one. Let some one go at once in search of Colonel Petrosch. I won't disguise from you I have placed myself in a very awkward position, and as he and I have had some very confidential relations—you may perhaps know that—it is of vital importance I should have his assistance."

"This matter is in my hands, and I must investigate the facts before taking any other action. The charges against you are very grave—if you are indeed the person implicated."

"If you will put any questions I will answer them," I said, disappointed by his refusal of my request.

"You have represented yourself as an officer of the Servian army?"

"Yes."

"You, with others who appear to have escaped, violently ill-treated the guard who were sent here to arrest this lady—Princess Gatrina?"

"It may pass at that; although the ill-treatment was not very violent."

"You set your dog on one of them?"

"The man was going to arrest me, and I would not permit that. But he was not hurt."

"You then forcibly took from five of the men their uniforms that your men might wear them as a disguise and personate troops of the line."

"Yes, that is true."

His eyebrows went up and he pursed his lips and shrugged his shoulders. Very ominous gestures.

"Who were the men with you?"

"That I cannot answer. The responsibility is mine and mine only. They were men whom I paid to assist me."

"That is a very grave admission, Mr. Bergwyn."

"I am quite aware of it. It's a very tight corner, indeed."

"Was anyone cognizant of your plans?"

"No one."

"This lady?"

"No, certainly not."

"You are wearing a captain's uniform. How did you get it?"

"I borrowed it without leave—stole it, perhaps I ought to say; except that I shall return it to the owner."

"Who is the owner?"

"That I cannot answer."

"Yet you say no one—not even the owner of the uniform—was in league with you?"

"Not even the owner of this uniform."

He appeared to find this difficult to believe; and it began to look as if I had done Nikolitch a bad turn.

"It is very extraordinary."

"I have told you the truth, major. I give you my word of honor as an American citizen."

"Now then as to your object. What was that?"

"I wished to prevent the Princess Gatrina being arrested by the army, and to place her in safety until the passions of this night's doings in the city had cooled sufficiently for the officers to have time to consider their course in regard to her."

"I am loath to take that answer, Mr. Bergwyn—it only makes your case worse."

"I can't help that, major. It is the truth."

"You interfered deliberately to oppose the plans of the army?"

"If interfered to prevent at least one deed of blood being done in the frenzy of tonight's passion."

"Who are you to set yourself against the army, sir?" he retorted very sternly.

"The English blood in my veins and my instincts as an American citizen alike revolt against the insensate violence of such an act as that intended, and I used such means as I had to prevent it. I staked my life on the issue; and if the army choose to claim the forfeit, I will pay it."

"Why do you say such an act was intended?"

"The answer is supplied in what has occurred tonight at the Palace, Major Kireef. That I could not prevent, although, God knows, I would have done so had I had the power."

Gatrina, who had been listening breathlessly to all this, intervened then. "What has occurred at the Palace?" she asked strenuously. "Surely no violence."

"The King and Queen have come in conflict with the troops, and their majesties have lost their lives in consequence." The answer was given with cold deliberation; and I took it for the official version of Elma's one word prophecy—assassination.

Gatrina was overcome by the news and threw herself back in her seat, her face covered by her hands.

"Are they the only lives that have been—lost?" I asked.

"I cannot answer you, Mr. Bergwyn."

"Perhaps not; but you can at any rate see in my question the reason for all I have done tonight—even if to you it does not appear to be a justification."

"The arrest of the Princess will of course take place," he answered, "and you, Mr. Bergwyn, will have to answer to the army for what you have done."

"I am ready to face the band; but I am not the only one who will have to do that. That red-headed murderer who was here just now——"

"I cannot hear this," he interposed.

"It's part of my case, if you please," said I, warmly. "He not only told the Princess, like the coward he is, that she was to die, but he himself drew his sword upon her. Then it was that my dog there flew at him—and I only wish he had torn his cowardly life out of him!"

"You may have an opportunity of defense."

"'May have,'" I cried, indignantly. "You are talking to an American citizen, sir, and you'll find out how that government views the acts of her people when they try to prevent innocent blood being shed, even if the acts themselves are wrong. I demand, right now, to have the protection of my country's representative."

"Your crime has been committed against the army, sir," he said, coldly.

"Crime? Crime you call it?" I answered, passionately. "Crime? To tie up half a dozen men in order to prevent a real crime, murder, being committed? If mine is the crime, all I can say is I am guilty of it, and would be guilty of it a hundred times over."

"This heat will serve no purpose, Mr. Bergwyn," said the major, after a pause. "You're right there; we'll have no more of it. I'll tell you how the thing arose—for I've nothing to conceal," and I told him plainly how I had overheard the talk between the spy from Gatrina's house and just what I had done afterwards.

"And now, if you'll send out in search of Colonel Petrosch, it will save much time, anxiety and trouble for all concerned."

"I must consider my course. I am not answerable to Colonel Petrosch alone, I fear. The Princess must be prepared to go with my men."

"I will go," declared Gatrina, with instant readiness.

"The Princess is already under arrest, Major Kireef. She is at your disposal here just as much as anywhere else. Why can she not remain until Colonel Petrosch comes? I have his word of honor that he will do everything in his power to protect her."

"I have my duty to do, Mr. Bergwyn."

"I am sure it cannot be your conception of duty to place her where she will be in danger of her life. It is but a matter of an hour or two. You are in possession of the house. No attempt will be made by her, I am sure, any more than by me, to escape, and if it were made, you are in such force here that it would be impossible. Let her remain here until at least Colonel Petrosch arrives."

He shook his head. "My instructions are definite."

"Well, I'll give you another reason. You know, perhaps, the general nature of the matters which have been discussed betwen Colonel Petrosch and myself. The result of them may depend upon your decision now. The colonel would confirm this."

He thought a moment. "I should like to do as you wish. Will you give me your word of honor to attempt no escape?"

"Certainly, I will. If I'm to get out of this mess, it will be by very different means, I assure you."

He considered again for a space, and then rose. "I accept your word, Mr. Bergwyn, and will leave you while I send for Colonel Petrosch, and consider what else to do."

I gave a deep sigh of relief when he left the room. I had pulled through the first stage; and that was something. I glanced at Gatrina's face, ashen, horror-filled, and drawn with trouble and suffering. I could not bear to witness it, so I turned away and stared blankly out of the window into the darkness, now changing rapidly to the grey of the dawn.

For a long time not a word was spoken. Her agony of mind was far beyond words; and nothing that I could do or say could relieve it.

(To be Continued.)

How to Cure Rheumatism

I searched the whole earth for a specific for Rheumatism—something that I or any physician could feel safe in prescribing—something that we could count on not only occasionally, but with reasonable certainty. For the ravages of Rheumatism are everywhere and genuine relief is rare.

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I don't mean that Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Tablets can turn bony joints into flesh again and never fail—that is impossible. But they will with reasonable certainty drive from the blood the poison that causes pain and swelling, and then that is the end of the pain and swelling—the end of the suffering—the end of Rheumatism.

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Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible:

Can any of the many Farmstead readers tell me how to cure the rot in old sheep, and also give a remedy for the scours in lambs? The lambs become afflicted in August and die within a few days.—S., Floyd, Va.

Would like to know what is the cause of a horse having continuing colic attacks after a hard day's work during the spring? Also, what causes him to bite himself and pull out his own hair? Will somebody who knows answer?—S., Campbellsville, Ky.

Will someone kindly tell me, through the Farmstead columns, what to use on a leather couch to renew it? When moving my couch got full of dust, which has caused it to appear dingy. It has not been in use sufficient time to give that appearance.—B., Springfield, Mo.

Treatment for Shoats.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W., of Crawfordsville, Iowa, I have just got through treating a bunch of shoats that were affected in the same way his were. Some that had not go so bad they would not eat, I fed homemade soap and lard; that is, some would eat the soap but not the lard, and some the lard but not the soap; and if they had gotten so far along they would not eat I gave them a heaping tablespoonful of salts and a warm soapsuds injection twice a day for two days. I find these things a perfect cure, for mine are all well and I haven't lost one. Give about a half-pint of soap or lard for each shoat and when well enough to begin to eat feed ground feed with a good stock food and a limited amount of corn.—W., DeGraff, O.

W., Crawfordsville, Iowa.: I had hogs afflicted in the same way yours are; were stiff, couldn't get up and wouldn't eat; would squeal every time the other hogs came near them. The trouble was "black tooth," which may be found on the upper jaw, in front of the grinders, like a little peg, black on top and sharp as a needle. Place an iron against them and knock them out with a hammer. After this treatment the hog I had got well and did nicely. Recently I had two pigs afflicted in the same way. I took the teeth out and they are all right.—M., Conneaut, O.

For Milksickness.

Editor Farmstead: I would like to say something about milksickness, concerning which a question was asked recently. I have had lots of experience with what is called milksickness, and find that good rye whisky and honey has cured in all cases where it has been tried in time, both in man and beast.—C., Chilhowie, Virginia.

To Get Rid of Black Ants.

K., Mankato, Minn.: To get rid of black ants in the garden get 1 dr. corrosive sublimate; dissolve in about 2 oz. hot water, then sweeten. It should be placed near the house. I lay down some sticks and cover with a board to keep other things from getting poisoned, and to keep rain and sun from drying. It is a sure cure. The ants seem to go to it at night.—H., Spartansburg, Va.

Herd's Grass.

In the Farmstead I saw a query about Herd's grass, its origin, etc. It was first introduced in the United States by a man from England, whose name was Timothy Herd. Timothy grass and Herd's grass are the same.—F., Plano.

[There is a probability that the above correspondent is mistaken. Our authorities tell us that timothy grass gets its name from Timothy Hansen, who cultivated it extensively in Maryland, and brought it into notice. In some parts of the country it is called Herd's grass, a name which leads to confusion, as the red-top (agrostis vularis) is called Herd's grass in Pennsylvania and some other states; in England it is known as cat's tail. Timothy is supposed to have been introduced in this country from Europe, where it is found from the Mediterranean to the arctic regions. It was first cultivated for hay in this country, and the seeds were taken to England as a novelty more than 100 years ago.—Ed. Farmstead.]

TheHog'sWounds.

The hog is subject to numerous wounds. We have to consider principaly lacerated wounds and punctured wounds. Hogs that are not kept for breeding purposes are usually allowed to follow the cattle in the feed lot, and it is on this account that they are very apt to receive injuries. Being in a lot with a number of cattle they may be injured by the cattle stepping on them, causing injuries to the limbs and those of a lacerated character. The majority of these wounds yield readily to treatment if the dirt and foreign substances are removed and the wound kept clean. One of the other sources where the hog receives injuries is going through barbed wire fences.

When swine plague or hog cholera is in the neighborhood it is important that the hogs be comparatively free from wounds. It is at that time not advisable even to mark the animals, as is customary, by slitting the ear, because it is through these wounds that hogs contract the disease. Another operation that should be deferred is castration.

The writer has observed instances where swine plague and hog cholera were successfully guarded against until the operations mentioned was performed while these diseases were in the neighborhood, and that the animals operated on were the first ones to come down. In hogs that are coming down with hog cholera it is not uncommon to find one or more surface wounds caused by barbed wire. All wounds should be strictly treated antiseptically as nearly as this can be accomplished.

Liming the Soil.

Prof. Voorhees, of the New Jersey station, in reply to a question on the benefits of liming the soil, has the following to say: "It is not possible in every instance to indicate certainly whether liming is needed. It will be needed sooner or later on all light uplands where lime is not abundant and where the soil has gotten into an acid condition from the residues of fertilizers or from humus.

"It is needed on heavy clays that have become too adhesive and on reclaimed swamp lands. It will help where a heavy sod is turned or a large amount of vegetable matter is turned under. Where lime is cheap it may for a time be used for the purpose of releasing potash in the soil.

"Liming alone will not enrich poor land. It may respond for a time, but will soon be exhausted of the materials on which lime can act. On any lands the keeping up of the humus contents in the soil in connection with liming is important. The frequency of liming must be determined by circumstances. A single heavy dressing of lime may correct the undue plasticity of a clay and retain it all in a flocculated state for years when tilling judiciously, and afterwards light applications, not too far apart, will retain the desirable texture. For the correction of acidity one heavy application will last for years, the quantity will depend largely upon the frequency of application.

"To correct a heavy clay, an acid soil, or in preparing rich, new land for intensive culture in vegetable production, the first dressing may need to be heavy, and in some cases 100 or more bushels per acre of slaked lime might be advisable. In general it is better to prove by actual test whether 100 or more bushels will give a better paying result than a lighter application before giving the heavy application to a large area.

"Lime does not retain its maximum efficiency a very long time, and it is washed from the soil by drainage or sinks into the subsoil. Hence light dressings at more frequent intervals are more likely to produce economical results than heavy applications at long intervals.

"On soils in a good state of fertility, applications of 50 bushels or less once in six to ten years will maintain heavy lands in a good state of productiveness. On light soils 25 bushels per acre will often show the maximum results, and hence on light soils very light applications more frequently repeated should be the rule.

"I do not advise the liming just before Indian corn, rye or millet, though in some good farming sections it is the practice to lime before planting corn. Beets and the cabbage family, onions, muskmelons and cucumbers seem to thrive better immediately after liming. The largest returns will be had in using the lime as a top dressing on clover whenever it is needed in the rotation.

"Lime should be applied on the fresh plowing and then harrowed in, and there is some reason to think that where the sod is heavy and is to be deep plowed, a division of the application, part upon the sod and part later, as a top dressing, would be more beneficial.

"When lime is not readily available, unleached wood ashes will furnish lime as well as potash. Unleached wood ashes require some caution when used in large quantities.

"The considerable amount of potassium carbonate they contain will often more than neutralize the inoculating effect of the calcium carbonate and leave a heavy soil even more adhesive and compact than before the application of the ashes; but they are more efficient than lime in compacting very light soils."

Sour Milk and Thunder.

A subscriber wants to know, says the Missouri Agricultural College Farmer, why milk often sours more quickly just after a thunder storm than during ordinary weather. The primary cause of sour milk is the growth of certain bacteria that are always very numerous in the air and can not be kept out of the milk. These are most abundant during damp, heavy weather, which usually accompanies thunder storms, as such weather is particularly favorable to their development. Hence the popular notion that thunder storms make milk sour.

Corner Lot Farming.

A citizen of Ottawa, Canada, reports to the director of the experiment farm near that place that last year he sold $1,400 worth of fruit and vegetables from exactly three-fourths of an acre. One-fourth of an acre was in strawberries, from which he sold $500 worth of fruit; one-fourth of an acre was in celery, from which he received a return of $450, and the balance in green beans, beets, and lettuce, yielded him $450.

Burbank on Weeds.

Weeds are weeds because they are jostled, crowded, cropped, trampled on scorched by fierce heat starved, or perhaps suffering with cold, wet feet, tormented by insect pests, or lack of nourishing food or sunshine. There is not a weed alive which will not, sooner or later, respond liberally to good cultivation and persistent selection. A day will come when the earth will be transformed, when man shall offer his brother man not bullets nor bayonets, but richer grains, better fruit, fairer flowers—Luther Burbank.

Bacterial Apple Blight.

There are no known means of controlling bacterial blight on apples by spraying, says Professor Eastman, of Kansas. The use of preventive measures is the best that can be done. These measures may be conveniently placed under three heads—choice of varieties, the selection and after-care of the soil, and the removal of the diseased parts of the tree. Other factors enter in, such as the ways by which the "spores" spread, but which in a large measure are beyond our control. Bees are thought to be the most active agents in spreading blight.

Trees that grow rapidly and luxuriantly are more susceptible to the disease than are trees that have grown more slowly. A soft, watery, woody tissue is less resistant than a harder firmer one. Conditions of soil and cultivation which would produce luxuriant growth favor the disease. Rich, moist soils, especially those excessively so, are favorable to blight. Well cultivated orchards, in moist situations, if manured or fertilized otherwise, are very likely to blight.

One of the best ways of preventing further spread and injury is to cut out the affected twigs and branches. The cut should be made about six inches below the point where the bark is brown or black and dead. All such prunings should be burned.

Turn Hogs Into Orchard.

An old fruit grower offers this sensible advice: "Fallen fruit is filled with insects, and if allowed to lie under the trees and decay, breed great quantities of insects to feed on the yield of our orchards. In a neighboring orchard, where hogs are allowed to run quantities of fine fruit are gathered each year. We consider that one secret of success is that myriads of insects are every year destroyed by the hogs constantly feeding on the fallen fruit."

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5.—We will not answer any questions on religious topics—no questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

The Cabinet Again.

Editor Question Bureau.—Will you please publish, as soon as possible, the membership of President Roosevelt's cabinet?—R. B. Addison, Mich.

The membership of the cabinet is as follows: Secretary of state, Elihu Root; secretary of the treasury, Leslie M. Shaw; secretary of war, William H. Taft; attorney-general, William H. Moody; postmaster-general, Geo. B. Cortelyou; secretary of the navy, Charles T. Bonaparte; secretary of interior, Ethen A. Hitchcock; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson; secretary of commerce and labor, Victor B. Metcalf.

The Hornet.

Editor Question Bureau:—Will you please answer through the Bureau how hornets hibernate, as their frail nests are often shattered by the storms of winter months?—M. A. B., Navarre, O.

But comparatively few hornets escape the rigors of a severe winter; the others perish. The few females that survive begin in the spring to construct a few cells and lay their eggs. Only the first broods being neuters, which when perfect help their mothers in the domestic economy of the nest. The larvace are footless, each enclosed in a separate cell, where it is fed on insects and honey stolen from bees. When the larvae have attained their full growth they line their cell with silk, covering it with a lid. In this undergo their metamorphosis. The neuters aid in building the other nests and feeding the successive broods of larvae. The young males and young females come forth in the autumn, and all larvae which cannot become perfect before cold weather are destroyed by the neuters.

Henry David Thoreau.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please give a sketch of Henry D. Thoreau.—J. C. M., New Bethelehem, Pa.

The "poet-naturalist," Henry David Thoreau, was born at Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817, and died at the same place May 6, 1862. He graduated at Harvard in 1837, and that same year began the journal with which, in 1850-60 he filled thirty manuscript volumes. He taught, delivered lectures and made pencils. In 1839 he took the excursion recorded in "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers." The work was published in an edition of 1,000, of which 700 were returned as unsaleable, and Thoreau facetiously boasted that he now had a library all of his own writing. He lived alone in a house built by himself for nearly two years, not far from Concord village, in order that he might have opportunity to observe wild life. There he wrote several papers and gathered material for his "Walden, or Life in the Woods," the best known of his books. In 1847, 1853 and 1857 he went to the Maine woods, and his accounts, partially printed in magazines in his lifetime, were collected in book form after his death. He made other jaunts to Cape Cod and Canada, which were also described. In 1841 he refused to pay taxes to a government which was concerned in slavery and war, and was jailed for a few hours. He is said to have aided the escape of fugitive slaves when at Walden. He rang the bell to announce Emerson's first anti-slavery address at Concord, and at that place, in October, 1859, made a bold public defense of John Brown, which he repeated later at Boston. As a scientist he is said to have made few discoveries, but the knowledge he possessed was gained first hand. Some of his poetry is of a high order, and was greatly admired by Emerson.

Settlement Work.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell something of the settlement work now going on?—W. A. M., Parsons, Kan.

In America the University Settlement of New York, while not doing work as extensively as that of Hull House, Chicago, is probably the most prominent settlement in New York, about 10,000 working people come there weekly to clubs, classes and meetings of various kinds. Its educational work has never been strongly marked. The social efforts, in the way of clubs organized in the "Guild," have always been a dominant feature. Several trade unions and the most important labor body in the city meet in the building. The most distinctive work being done in New York is thought to be that of Miss Lillian W. Wald and her associates at the Nurses' Settlement. Starting with the work of nursing it has developed into a settlement movement which is quite unique. There are several small houses in various parts of the city, under the direction of Miss Ward, in which nurses and other residents live. The personality of Miss Ward is credited with being the real force which has made possible the remarkable settlement work which has been carried on. It is a much more personal work than that which is being done by other settlements, the reason for which can be seen that in part of it, at least, grows out of the nursing activities. Besides this it does important public service of a general character and has been of great value to various reform movements. Hull House of Chicago consists at present of a striking group of buildings occupying a plot of land as large as some of the smaller New York blocks. There is the main house for residents ,a building which is occupied by a co-operative club of working girls, a gymnasium building, with baths, given over, with the exception of one floor, to a labor museum and various industrial activities, the most important of which is Miss Starr's bookbindery. There is spinning and weaving, pottery making, wood working, metal working and cooking. While book binding is one of the oldest crafts undertaken in the house, the printshop is a very recent addition. There is a small but beautiful theatre, a large restaurant, men's club rooms, a whole building given over to the music school and work with children, and a group of buildings with apartments and lodgings. The Sunday evening lectures, on a great variety of subjects, are free. In the auditorium there are several dances a week, and many large parties and meetings. There are Sunday afternoon concerts where an effort is made to give the best music to the neighborhood. There are advanced classes in French and German, in the history of art, and in Dante. There are secondary classes in a variety of subjects, including English, geography and literature. There are great numbers of art and technical classes, including newspaper illustrating, drawing, painting, clay modeling, carpentry and wood carving, metal work, millinery, dressmaking, etc. There are numerous dancing classes and children's choral classes. The gymnasium is very popular and there are daily afternoon and evening classes. Among the clubs the most prominent is the Hull House Women's club, numbering over 300 members in good standing. The Hull House Music School is the most important organization. The Dramatic association is an organization for the purpose of producing plays through the amateur talent of the house. There are a great many other clubs for young people and children. In addition to what may be called the purely institutional work of the settlements is the general work of a social and public character. There have been important investigations carried on which have resulted in many useful reforms. This brief article will give a vague idea of the work of this one settlement. Miss Addams has divided the motives which constitute subjective pressure toward social settlements into three great lines: "The first contains the desire to make the entire social organism democratic, to extend democracy beyond its political expression; the second is the impulse to share the race life, and to bring as much as possible of social energy and the accumulation of civilization to those portions of the race which have little; the third springs from a certain renaissance of Christianity, a movement toward its early humanitarian aspect."

It may be well, before leaving the subject, to say that the first social and university settlement was organized in England. It was called Toynbee Hall, and derived its name from Arnold Toynbee, an Oxford tutor, who died in 1883.

Introduction of Cattle in America.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me who brought the first cattle to the United States, and where they first come from, and in what year after the discovery of America by Columbus?—J. H. K., Vegan, W. Va.

The earliest importation of cattle to America was made by Columbus in 1493. He brought a bull and several cows. Others were brought by succeeding Spanish settlers, of the Estremaduran breed, and the vast pampas or plains of nearly the whole of Spanish America are now covered with immense herds of cattle descended from these. They are of large size, long-legged, as various in color as other breeds, and their distinguishing characteristic is their long and widely extended horns. In 1611, it is recorded, Sir Thomas Gates brought from Devonshire and Herefordshire 100 head of cattle to Jamestown. In 1624 Francis Winslow brought three heifers and a bull to Massachusetts. At this period no fixed breeds, as such, were known in England.

Copper and the Ancients.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell us whether a process has been discovered by which copper can be hardened so as to be used for edged tools? Is there any money offered by the government or any individual for the discovery? Is a process of hardening copper? Did the ancient Egyptians use copper tools?—M. R., Costello, Pa.

We know of no process for hardening copper having been discovered, nor of any offer of a reward for such discovery. The ancient Egyptians employed an alloy of copper for working hard stones, and it has been suggested that they may have possessed the art of hardening it. The Aztecs of Mexico made use of chisels and axes of copper. This also suggests the possibility of these people having possessed the art of giving to the metal a hardness.

Wood Alcohol.

Editor Question Bureau: Please explain what wood alcohol is made from and how it is made.—J. W. N., Valley Mills, Va.

Wood alcohol or methyl alcohol, is obtained from the dry distillation of wood. The process is about as follows: Hardwood is cut into cord wood size and allowed to season thoroughly, two-year-old wood being dry enough to yield excellent results. Beech, maple and birch are most commonly used, birch being the poorest of the three, because it yields a larger proportion of objectionable tarry matter. The seasoned wood is placed in retorts of cast iron or sheet iron which are cylindrical in general shape, and large enough to hold more than a half cord each. A slow fire is then built under the retorts, its intensity being gradually increased as the distillation progresses, and regulated so that at the end of 12 to 18 hours nothing remains in the retort but charcoal. The distillate is passed through a condenser, by which a portion is condensed into a watery fluid, while another and very considerable portion passes through in the form of a permanent, noncondensable part consists largely of marsh gas, hydrogen, carbon-dioxid, and carbon-monoxid, together with smaller amounts of acetylene and numerous other substances. No attempt is made to use this portion of the product except as fuel. The portion that condenses consists largely of acetic acid and methyl alcohol, together with acetate of methyl and acetone, and a considerable quantity of tarry matter. The condensed distillate is passed into settling tanks, where it is allowed to remain until the greater portion of the tarry matter has subsided. The lighter part is then drawn off and saturated with slaked lime to fix the acetic acid. A second distillation expels the methyl alcohol, which is recovered by means of a condenser and shipped to the refiners in iron tanks. In this condition it is known to the trade as "wood spirit."

Westminster Abbey.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give a short description and history of Westminster abbey.—N. A., Lima, O.

Westminster abbey existed before the end of the eighth century, and is traced to the early part of the seventh. The larger portion of it was completed in the middle of the thirteenth. It is in the form of a somewhat irregular cross. Its length, exclusive of Henry VII's chapel is 511 feet; extreme breadth at the transept is 203 feet; height of the nave 102, and of the towers 225 feet. The British sovereigns, from Edward the Confessor to Edward VII have been crowned in Westminster abbey, and many of them are buried there, some with and some without monuments. Surrounding the E and in a semicircle are nine chapels. In the transept are the tombs and honorary monuments of great poets, from Chaucer down to Tennyson, whence it is called "Poet's Corner"; and in other parts are numerous sculptured monuments to statesmen, warriors, philosophers, divines, patriots, and eminent individuals generally. Westminster abbey is officially called the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster, and is governed by a dean and chapter of eight prevendaries, and other officers.

Graves of Our Presidents.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give the burial places of our dead Presidents?—G., E. B., Delevan N. Y.

The remains of George Washington, our first President, lie entombed at Mount Vernon, the Washington estate, in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the bank of the Potomac. In 1831 the body of Washington was removed from the old family vault to a tomb, a plain brick structure, which is near a wooded ravine, a short distance from the house. Behind an iron grating may be seen the two sarcophagi which contain the remains of Washington and his wife. All that is mortal of the second President, John Adams, rests beneath the Unitarian church, at Quincy, Mass. The church was completed in 1828, and the body was removed from the family vault by the cemetery across the way into a room beneath the church. Here also John Quincy Adams rests. The body of Thomas Jefferson was buried in a thick growth of woods near a road leading from Monticello to Charlotteville, Va. James Madison's body reposes in a grave located in the center of a large level field at Montpelier, Va. James Monroe died in New York and his remains were removed to the Hollywood cemetery, at Richmond, Va. In this same cemetery also lie the remains of John Tyler, the tenth President of the United States. Thus Virginia, the "mother of Presidents," has given a last resting place to five. The body of Andrew Jackson rests almost within the shadow of the Hermitage, his famous home, on the Lebanon pike, eleven miles from Nashville, Tenn. Martin Van Buren is buried in the family lot in the cemetery at Kinderhook, N. Y., where he died of old age in 1862. William Henry Harrison's body was originally interred in the congressional cemetery at Washington, but a few years later, at the request of his family, it was removed to North Bend, where it was placed in a tomb overlooking the Ohio river. This was subsequently allowed to fall into neglect, but afterward General Harrison's son deeded it and the surrounding land to the state of Ohio. In 1887 the legislature of the state voted to raise money by taxation for the purpose of erecting a monument to the general's memory. Benjamin Harrison, grandson of William Henry Harrison, and twenty-third President, who died in 1901, was buried in the family lot in Crown Hill cemetery, Indianapolis. The body of James K. Polk reposes in the garden of the old family homestead, at Nashville, Tenn. The remains of Zachary Taylor were removed several times. First they were placed in a cemetery at Washington; then taken to a lot on the Taylor homestead, near Louisville; then to Cave Hill cemetery, and they now lie in the cemetery at Frankfort, Ky. Franklin Pierce was buried in an old cemetery at Concord, N. H. Forest Lawn cemetery, three miles from Buffalo, furnishes the last reposing place for Millard Filmore. Pennsylvania has one President buried in her soil. James Buchanan's grave is at Woodward Hill cemetery, a mile west of Lancaster, on the Marietta pike. The body of the immortal Lincoln is entombed at Oak Ridge, near Springfield, Ill., where, in 1874, an imposing monument was dedicated to his memory. The monument is of white marble, with a portrait statue of Lincoln in bronze, and four bronze groups at the corners, representing the infantry, cavalry and artillery arms of the service and the navy. On a spot selected by himself at Greenville, Tenn., the remains of Andrew Johnson are buried. The bodies of General U. S. grant and his wife are at rest beneath the shadow of a magnificent monument at Riverside Park, N. Y., overlooking the Hudson river. James A. Garfield sleeps in beautiful Lake View cemetery at Cleveland, O. William McKinley, the last of our assassinated chief executives, is buried at Canton, his beloved Ohio home, where a monument will soon be erected to his memory. Rutherford B. Hayes is buried at Fremont, O., mailing tour of ex-Presidents who have been laid to eternal rest in the soil of the Buckeye state.

The Mammoth Cave.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell something about the Mammoth cave?—R. S., Lowell, N. C.

The Mammoth cave is located in Edmondson county, Ky., 85 miles southwest of Louisville. Its areal diameter is about 10 miles, and about 100 miles of passageway have been explored. What is called the Main Cave is three miles long, varying in width from 40 to 175 feet, and in height 40 to 125 feet. Its greatest enlargement is known as the Chief City or Temple), an oval room 541 feet long, 287 feet wide, and 125 feet high, which was at one time a rendezvous for Indians, whose torches and other relics have been found in abundance. The Star Chamber mimics the starry heavens by reason of the dark ceiling of black oxide of manganese flecked by snowy crystals of gypsom. Oval depressions, locally known as "sinkholes," drain through the pits and chasms and form subterranean lakes and rivers, which find an outlet to the neighboring Green river. The largest, the Echo river, gets its name from the wonderful reverberations of sound along its course. Boats are provided for short voyages. Eyeless fish abound, of which there are three or four species; besides, blind crawfish, blind crickets, flies, beetles and spiders, and other abnormal fauna, are found on the walls and beneath the rocks. Everywhere, even in the deepest pits, the atmosphere is both chemically and optically pure. The temperature is uniformly about 54 degrees all the year round. The discovery of the cave is usually credited to a hunter named Hutchins, in 1806, but the present manager of the estate finds that the county records, dating from 1797, fix the entrance of this cavern as a landmark for a piece of real estate. The locality first gained notoriety by reason of its immense deposits of saltpeter, which were used in the manufacture of gunpowder during the war of 1812. After passing through the hands of several owners the cave was bought by Dr. John Croghan, who willed it to his nephews and nieces, with instructions that at their death it should be sold at auction. It is hoped by many that the cave may some day become a state or national park.

The Dead Sea.

Editor Question Bureau: Please tell about the Dead Sea, as to its covering the plains of Sodom and Gornorrah.—D. W. G., Dandy, N. C.

The story of the "Cities of the Plain" is contained in Genesis xix. The general belief now is, however, that the Dead Sea and Jordan were formed by a great fault or crack in the earth's surface long before the creation of man, and that the district presents in our own day much the same aspect as in the days of Abraham. According to this belief it is vain to suppose that Sodom Gomorrah were beneath the present sea.

Immortality.

Editor Question Bureau: Please give us the arguments for the existence and the immortality of the soul from a purely scientific standpoint.—H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.

Many modern metaphysicians have excluded the mortality of the soul from the province of natural theology. Other philosophers maintain the immortality of the soul on the ground that the soul has capacity for knowledge and goodness not attainable in this life; that the law of contraries obtains in nature, and if life ends in death, death itself must be succeeded by life. They argue for immortality from the reminiscences of a previous existence which the soul seems to bring with it into this life; from the invulnerability and vitality of the soul, which survives the loss of sight, hearing, taste, dismemberment or power of locomotion, and does not suffer with the body, and must therefore outlive it. The belief in immortality has been a great power in human regeneration. Without such a doctrine, it is argued, there would have been no Saint Paul, no Saint Francis, no Dante, and none of the great works of Christian piety. This belief was the keystone of the arch in civilizations of Egypt and Assyria.

The U. S. Army.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please tell me how many soldiers, including officers there are in the army of the United States?—L. B., Tekonsha, Mich.

The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list is 3,860; the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 60,476, exclusive of the provisional force and the hospital corps. The bill under which the present army is organized provides that the total enlisted strength shall not at any one time exceed 100,000.

Salt and Ice.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please answer the following question: What gives salt its conducting power? If you throw it on snow or ice it will cause it to melt sooner. If you mix it with ice when making ice cream it will cause the cream to freeze more rapidly. Please explain.—G. G. N., Mt. Vernon, O.

This question was answered in the Bureau two or three months ago. We said then, in explanation, that salt causes ice to melt, and that as it melts it becomes colder. That is the reason salt is put on ice in the ice cream freezer. There is no "contrast of power." The action is the same in either case mentioned.

Petrifaction of Bodies.

Editor Question Bureau:—Please explain how a human body sometimes changes to stone after having been under the ground for some time. What causes the body of any living thing to petrify after death? How long after death will this take place?—Mrs. S. S., Byington, Tenn.

The last question we cannot answer. It would be impossible to give a definite length of time during which the complete petrifaction of a body might take place. Fossils, or petrified bodies, are preserved in several ways. Some of the original substance may be preserved, as in the case of shell of some animals. Again, all the original substance of a body may dissolve, but its shape may be preserved. This may happen in two ways: The internal form may be preserved, forming a cast. A mollusk dies; its soft parts decay; the interior of the shell fills with sand or ooze; the shell is deeply buried. The sediments consolidate; the calcareous material of the shell may dissolve, but both its external and internal form are preserved. In rare cases the structure of organic remains is preserved by a true petrifaction, the organic substance being replaced, atom by atom,by some mineral compound, like silica or calcium carbonate.

Whistler, the Artist.

Editor Question Bureau: Will you please give a sketch of Whistler and his works?—S. B. Lowell, Mich.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler was born at Lowell, Mass., July 10, 1834. In 1851 he was appointed to the West Point Military Academy,which he left in 1854, and the following year became a draughtsman in the coast and geodetic survey. He soon quit this employment and went to England, thence to Paris, where he became an art student. Previous to the series generally styled the "French Set" Whistler is known to have etched three plates, and other earlier attempts were made. The "French Set," renderings of figures, street scenes and interiors, appeared in 1858. But a few copies were printed. In 1863 Whistler went to London and settled in Chelsea. There, in his earlier days, he completed the "Thames Set" of etchings, 16 in all, treating of the craft of that stream and the quaint buildings along its edge. He exhibited his paintings quite frequently at the Royal Academy, one of the earliest being "At the Piano," which was sold for 30 guineas. In 1872 the "Arrangement in Gray and Black," now in the Luxembourg gallery, was accepted by the Paris salon, only on the insistence of Sir William Boxall. Whistler could not agree with the management of the academy, and long before his death ceased to exhibit there. Some of his best work was shown at the Grosvenor gallery. Then, in 1877, that Ruskin wrote of the "Nocturne, Black and Gold": "I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Whistler sued for libel, and was awarded a farthing for damages, which he afterwards wore as a watch charm. The costs against Ruskin were paid by public subscription. Whistler gave the first special exhibition of his works in 1874. For a long time he failed to get the recognition he merited, but later many distinctions were conferred upon him. He became a member of the Legion of Honor and the Bavarian Order of Saint Michael, and also a member of the Institute, Rome, Dresden and other academies. In 1900 he received the unusual award at the Paris exposition of the gold medal for etching and also for painting, and in 1902 the gold medal of honor from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Many of Whitsler's etchings have been ranked as the consummate product of his art, classed with those of Rembrandt, and even said to surpass the world's greatest etcher in the progress of selecting essentials and a certain subtlety in execution. The artist died in London, July 17, 1903.

Miscellaneous.

P. F. P., Minturn, Ark.: We have not the statistics at hand to give us the information you want, and in any event the figures would not be of general interest among our readers.

M. W., Bridgeport, Neb.: We are of the opinion that the government will not permit you to relinquish your land and give you homestead benefits in another location. Address General Land Commission, Washington, D. C.

W. M., Smith, N. C.: We are not informed concerning the road laws of North Carolina. You should consult an attorney of your own state.

E. G., Milan, Mich.: John Wesley never formally separated from the Church of England.

P. S., Lebanon, Ore.: The silver dollar of the United States is a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly mentioned in the contract. The silver coins of the United States of smaller denomination than one dollar are a legal tender, in sums not exceeding ten dollars, in payment of all dues, public and private.

G. G., Watertown, N. Y.: James Graham, the second Marquis of Montrose, was surnamed "The Good." He was born about 1631, and died in 1669. He was a Scotch nobleman, and second son of James, first Marquis of Montrose.

E. M., Mandemin, Ia.: Know nothing about the song you want. Do not print old songs and poems in the Bureau.

E. K., Turtle Point, Pa.: Know nothing about the publication.

W. L. P., Holly, N. C.:It is claimed by some that graphology is a real science. We are not in position to dispute this claim, having no knowledge of the subject.

U. B. V., Lomproc, Ca.: There are about 101 officers and 5,000 enlisted United States soldiers in the Philippines at the present time. We have no means of knowing how many American civilians are there. The climate of the Islands has been a matter of frequent discussion in the newspapers which need not be repeated here.

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HUNTING SEASON IN MAINE

In Two and a Half Weeks Eleven Persons Have Been Shot—One Panther Killed.

"Two and a half weeks of open season on Maine game have brought out several surprising results," said Game Warden Rose at Brockton to the New York Sun. "There are more than 10,000 men in the woods hunting for large animals, and since open season there have been eleven men and boys killed or wounded and only six bears have been brought out.

"Professor Knowlton, of the Presque Isle Normal school, has shed at what he took to be a wild goose and shot the biggest bald eagle ever seen in Maine, the bird measuring 8 feet from tip to tip of its wings and weighing 42 pounds. Dr. Martin, of Boston, has shot a white moose, the only one ever seen in Maine. George Archer, of Clifton, has captured and killed a genuine North American panther that measured 8 feet 1 inch from end of nose to tip of tail, and weighed 123 pounds. It is the first panther that has been slain in Maine since 1875, when Henry Snow, of Lincolnville, shot a small one, which was supposed to be the last of its race in New England.

"Wild geese have come down from the north and are feeding among the inland lakes a month earlier than usual, indicating that the weather is very cold under the Arctic circle. More wood ducks and partridges have been shot this season than for the past five years. Nobody has seen any evidence to indicate that there is a caribou in Maine, and the chances are that these animals have gone for all time. The most exciting and less expensive sport in the state is that of shooting men for deer, a form of outdoor amusement which is becoming very popular among the visitors."

CALIFORNIA'S COFFEE CROP

That's What It Sold for, Though Nature Meant It for Lima Beans.

The harvest of lima beans is now at its height in the Santa Monica fields, which are perhaps the most extensive in the world. There are not less than 15,000 acres in this vicinity devoted to them.

More than two hundred carloads of the beans will be shipped during the season from the Santa Monica station alone. The beans are threshed in the field. Then they are hulled in a separator in this vicinity. Here they are run through the fanning mills, which remove all dirt, leaves, foreign substances and split, cracked and immature berries.

During the harvest season the accumulation of these imperfect beans aggregates many pounds. Formerly they were a loss, except as they might be utilized in some form as feed for swine or chickens, but of late an active demand has sprung up for them and they are shipped in solid carload lots to cities of the east, where they are utilized in the certain manufacturers of so-called package coffee.

The immature beans are now a remunerative byproduct. The coffee people, by roasting and grinding them and mixing with parched barley, coffee and other vegetable substances and flavoring essences, turn out what passes as a cheap grade of Old Government Java.

ROOSEVELT AMONG DOGS

Not the Ordinary Kind, but Those That Live on Prairies.

The coursing was done on the flats and great rolling prairies, which stretched north from our camp toward the Wichita mountains and south toward the Red river, says Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's. There was a certain element of risk in the gallops, because the whole country was one huge prairie dog town, the prairie dogs being so numerous that the new towns and the abandoned towns were continuous with one another in every direction.

Practically every run we had was through these prairie dog towns, varied occasionally by creeks and washouts. But as we always ran scattered out, the wonderfully quick cow ponies brought up in this country and spending all their time among the prairie dog towns, were able, even while running at headlong speed, to avoid the holes with a cleverness that was simply marvelous.

During our hunt, but one horse stepped in a hole; he turned a complete somersalt, though neither he nor his rider was hurt. Stunted mesquite bushes grew here and there in the grass, and there was cactus.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

In sweet October's short'ning days,
When comes the purple smoky haze
Of many an Indian summer morn,
When through the rustling blades of corn
The winsome winds of autumn play—
No trace of winter, cold and gray—
Then fancy takes a backward flight,
Forgotten pleasures come to light,
The fun and frolic, rigid rule,
Of childhood's joy—the country school.

The course of study was not high,
But small boys oft were made to sigh,
With eyes upon the dog-eared book,
Not daring otherwheres to look;
"The rule of three" they pondered o'er,
And sadly mused on Webster's lore;
McGuffey's Readers were the joy
Of every story loving boy—
The teacher at his desk and stool
Was czar and sultan in the school!

But minds oppress'd would soon rebound,
When came the call of "fox and hound";
And "townball" had its devotees,
Who scorned all games that proffered ease;
With laughing eye and rosy cheek
The girls would play at "hide and seek."
When "books" were called with tinkling bell
A thirsty crowd stood round the well,
Waiting their parched lips to cool
Before the grind of country school!

Where are the boys who played with me
In long gone days of "used to be"?
Ah, some are sleeping, calm and still,
By salem church—on Goshen hill!
And some are living, brave and strong,
To lift their voice against all wrong,
And in the pulpit or the pew
Uphold the good, stand by the true—
Thank God for all—the kindly rule,
And lessons learned in country school!
—J. S. Cheavens in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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The Sunday School.

ANCIENT BOOKMAN AND PIONEER.

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 12 is, "Ezra's Journey to Jerusalem." Ezra viii:21-32. The Golden Text is, "The hand of our God is upon all them that seek Him for good."

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The literary President of the United States, who has shown how to translate the ideals of the library into the deeds of the battlefield, forum and common walks of life, is of the same type as an ancient patriot who has won the title of "the second founder of Israel," Ezra was a scholar. He loved books. He spent his life among them and worked with them and for them, with a passionate interest and devotion, incomprehensible to the unlettered. Doubtless many of the thrifty business men among the Jews of Babylon called him "impractical," and a dreamer; their own vision had been so blurred by devotion to things material that they did not perceive that it is only the dreamer who is always the savior of the groundlings. The salt of every people's life are the men who care profoundly for the things of the intellect, and whose devotion to truth and history is supreme.

Because Ezra was a bookman, the Jerusalem enterprise was kept from going to pieces. What power there is in the printed page to transform a life. I may be only a single phrase that has come unexpectedly before the eye of a sensitive youth, yet it is to him a vision of the promised land, and then he has no rest until he follow that gleam. One of the most distressing commentaries upon much of our modern "society," so called, is that with all its wealth and leisure, it does not take time for worthy books. It buys big libraries by wholesale, but they are never touched except by the servants who dust them. Wise old Paul's injunction to young Timothy is forever applicable, "Give heed to reading."

Narrowness and Effectiveness.

Like a red flag to a bull, the spectacle of the "narrow" man enrages the modern man who is so "liberal" that he is willing to give away all the fundamentals for which his fathers fought, and whose only attitude toward the universe is one of tolerant, geniality. Of course there is a narrowness and an intolerance that are incompatible with the highest mental culture and with the ideals of holy writ. But they are no more incompatible than the gelatinous do-nothing-and-criticise-everything attitude of others. Men who accomplish things must have convictions. It took pioneers of the Puritan stamp to establish a new country. It is the Ezra-like man, with the tremendous passion for one idea, who rehabilitates a nation, and holds it steadfast to its best purposes.

There is just now a considerable todo among the uninformed because Unitarians are not invited to the interchurch conference on federation in New York city this month, and when they invited themselves their delegates were not made welcome. The discussion has been profitable, because into these dilettantish minds it has needed a reminder that there are still men who believe mightily in what they do believe, and who are willing to be called "narrow" for holding these convictions. If there is a danger of being too "narrow," there is also danger of being too "broad." Ezra typifies the man with convictions who brings things to pass.

Without Vision and Perishing.

Back in Jerusalem, to which three-quarters of a century before a great host of exiled Jews had returned with rejoicing, religious enthusiasm had died out. Spiritual deadness obtained throughout the community. The enthusiasts had lost sight of the star which had led them home to the city of David.

A similar condition obtains today, when the city of Jerusalem and all of Palestine, the birthplace of the Christian religion, has become a mission field for Christians in lands that were unknown when the Gospel was first promulgated. In the day of Ezra conditions had grown very bad at Jerusalem. The Jews of the priests, had intermarried with the surrounding heathen, and as always, laxity of home life, meant laxity in everything else. Where the ideals of the family are low, the ideals of religion are bound to be even lower. The problem with the community was not one of "tainted" money, but one of "tainted" people. Their religion itself had become tarnished.

Ezra saw it as his mission to help his compatriots to be true to type. He remembered their past. In his life with the books of Israel he had caught a clear vision of her ancient glory. False is the proverb, "Happy is the nation that has no history," for in history are restraint and responsibility and inspiration. A past is a plumbline for the present. Israel's former days and the messages that had come to her from of old were finger-boards for present duty.

The revival that Jerusalem needed, this Jerusalem that was perishing because it had lost its vision, was a revival of the law, and it needed the sacred books with their stimulus and restraint. Emotion may sweep swarms into Jerusalem, but only the Word of God can keep them true after reaching there. The revival that is not based on Holy Scripture, and which does not exalt the inspired truth and make it a part of the new life of all converts, can only be a passing phase.

Preparing for a March.

Preparation time is the most important time, though rare is the boy or the girl who realizes this until too late. Ezra made thorough spiritual preparation before setting out on his long three months' journey through the desert to Jerusalem—a journey worse than anything the American pioneers in their storied pilgrimage ever knew. To carry out this dream he had to secure permission from the king, which Artaxerxes freely gave him. He then issued a call for volunteers—where are no conscripts in God's army—and received fifteen hundred responses.

When all had been made ready and the desert was before them, they entered upon a fast. Man's best can only be done along the line of God's plain providence. The "straight way" to success is the way of God's will. Therefore, at Ahava the caravan tarried for a prayer and consecration meeting.

During the Torrey and Alexander meetings in London, great use has been made of a card, "Can you right now with God." The same card has been circulated by thousands throughout America. It indicates the first condition of a religious revival, or of any other divine blessing. A period of waiting before God should precede every period of working with men. The continental congress significantly began its momentous proceedings by calling upon a clergyman to lead the body in supplication to the throne of the Ruler of nations. Except a man's heart be right with God, his mind can do no great work for God.

Equipped From Headquarters.

Is faith ever folly? The spectators thought so on this occasion, even as did Abraham's neighbors in Ur of the Chaldees, when he set out, knowing not whither he went. Ezra started upon his perilous journey without an escort of troops, although carrying an immense treasure. He represented to Artaxerxes the great power of Jehovah, and now he was ashamed to ask for soldiers. This great national leader was keen for God's glory—a characteristic of every man who has been largely used by the Almighty. Jehovah is jealous of His own name and place. He insists upon

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1905.

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OCTOBER PREMIUM WATCH.

For the largest club of subscribers sent us last month, we have awarded a premium watch to John Wycoff, of Bedford, Iowa. Mr. Wycoff sent us a club of 151 names.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Witte now has the difficult job of rocking the cradle of liberty.

Many of the Russians seem to have interpreted liberty as a license to kill the Jews.

In Philadelphia the people no longer ask "Where did he get it?" They have found out.

Notwithstanding all the turmoil in Russia nothing has happened, up to date, to disturb the czar's salary.

The Russian people seem determined on making our Fourth of July look like a quiet, oldfashioned affair.

President Roosevelt could expect no more from the Populists were he in the habit of wearing a full beard.

Demand for a diet in Finland grew out of the habit of the czar in giving the people a breakfast food of promises.

According to a German scientist kissing causes consumption. Nevertheless people will continue to take the risk.

We have been unable to find anything in the President's Thanksgiving proclamation about a bountiful turkey crop.

There was a lot of forethought in the minds of those who arranged that Thanksgiving should come after election.

Secretary Shaw laughs at his presidential boom, it is said. Doesn't seem right to treat the poor innocent little thing like that.

The Standard Oil company is preparing to win back the affections of the people of Kansas through a new $3,000,000 pipe line.

One reason Uncle Joe Cannon's Presidential boom will attract attention is that it is so very different from Mr. Fairbanks'.

Some person who likes to borrow trouble is already worrying about what will be the issue in next year's congressional campaign.

The kaiser is having his portrait painted with a smile. May want to see if it is possible to harmonize that mustache with a pleasant look.

Thanksgiving comes so late this year that defeated candidates will have ample time to recover from the jolt in time to enjoy the auspicious event.

"Minerva" is the latest name proposed for Oklahoma and Indian Territory when they shall be admitted to statehood. Better than "Maude," anyhow.

A Kansas congressman says he will do just what the President wants. He should be eligible to the first vacancy in the senate from the Sunflower state.

Anyway it has not been shown, up to the present time, that any life insurance president has given his mother-in-law an office with a princely salary attached.

If the railroads could get the rate question on one of their fast trains, they could possibly succeed in having it wrecked before it gets to the United States senate.

In their plan to nominate President Roosevelt for another term the Populists have refrained from going to the extreme and nominating Mr. Bryan for vice president.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, would have all trust magnates sent to jail. He doesn't appear to have taken into consideration the expense of building more jails.

The price of cranberries has advanced to something like $11 a barrel. Still, economical families can get along with half a barrel and be just as happy, if they try.

A St. Louis woman's club has decided that a woman cannot love a man and art at the same time. But this will not keep her from loving art when there is no man around.

People of Oklahoma and Indian Territory should understand that their state can be referred to as "she" after admission without going to the extreme of calling her "Minerva."

General Gomez explains that his object in coming to this country was to rest. He might be good enough to include his mouth in the general arrangements for repose.

Russian people will doubtless never be thoroughly satisfied until they are presented with the spectacle of the czar kicking the grand dukes out of the side door of the imperial palace.

Few people will share in Former Senator Wellington's opinion that Senator Depew ought to be in the penitentiary. It is not certain that the senate could get along without Mr. Depew.

The sultan of Turkey would rather perish than surrender control of Macedonian finances. The sultan wants the powers to understand that he is still able to recognize the buttered side of the bread.

A professor of the Northwestern University announces the more or less important discovery that riding on railway trains is conducive to the writing of poetry. Looks as if this might result in the railroads setting apart a portion of their passenger coaches as the "poets' corner."

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING

President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation is notable for its reference to the moral condition of the country. He calls attention to our national prosperity and says while it is proper to render thanks to the Giver of Good, it is equally proper that the people should acknowledge their short comings, and consecrate themselves to a better life.

"We are not threatened by foes from without," says the President. "The foes from whom we should pray to be delivered are our own passions, appetites and follies. There was no need to be more specific. Every man who is familiar with current events clearly understands what the President means. The passion for wealth and political power has enveloped the nation into scandals that are appalling. The appetite for high living, growing out of our accumulation of riches, leads to sensualism in its grossest form, and the combination has plunged the country into follies undreamt of by our forefathers. This is not pessimism, but truth, and it is well now and then to stand face to face with the truth.

Analyze the moral condition of your community and you will find that the folly begins in the family. The children are not receiving the attention they once did. Disobedience is no longer the serious offense it was when we were boys. Truancy doesn't worry the mother as it did in days of yore. Her time is employed with selfish social interests and as the state has kindly taken upon itself to see that her boy or her girl is in school, she washes her hands of responsibility. The perfect understanding that the true mother should establish between herself and her child no longer exists. Parental care has given place to public supervision and the results follow naturally.

Contrast conditions today with conditions of a quarter of a century ago. Trace the affairs of this country carefully and you will observe a steady decline in moral time. Time was when a lawyer would refuse to defend a confessed criminal or undertake a case grounded in injustice; today it is almost a violation of legal ethics to refuse a retainer. The clever attorney saves murderers from the fate society has decreed them, saves embezzlers and defaulters from deserved punishment and invokes the technicalities of the law to shield its offenders. Thus we are growing to look upon all law with disrespect. The boy sees his father commit a crime and go scot-free. He becomes fascinated with this life of lawlessness and carves out for himself a career as a free booter. Only the other night, in Toledo, two boys under 15 committed highway robbery on one of the principal streets. Not so long ago a boy was arrested for burglary. The juvenile court suspended sentence and gave him his freedom. He went out and broke into a store. He thought he had discovered that the law was a farce and that he could do as he pleased. We have ordinances without number that are not enforced. We make laws to limit the speed of automobiles, to stop gambling, to regulate saloons, and enforce none of them. The children are not blind to our indifference, and who can blame them if they emulate their elders? But the question that the people must answer is: "How much longer in the present life?" It cannot endure forever. Sooner or later there is an end to the path, and it is national dishonor. Even as Rome fell, so will this country fall if we do not mend our manners, if we do not turn back and get once more into the habit of right thinking and just doing.

Graft and bossism are wrong and should be fought by all good citizens, but in our battle against these evils we must not forget that nonenforcement of law is the hot bed in which these flowers of corruption flourish. Teach respect for the law, compel respect for the law, and then there will be neither graft nor corruption. Teach contempt for the law and anarchy will make graft and bossism look small indeed.

ANOTHER LABOR PROBLEM.

Out from the corn producing section of Illinois arises another labor problem which has not so much to do with the open shop or the eight-hour question as where men can be found to gather the hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn now standing in shock. There is fear that because of the scarcity of laborers much of this corn cannot reach the consumer.

We have been accustomed to the cry from the west for men to harvest the wheat crop, but the demand for corn huskers is something new, or, if made in other years, was not so emphatic. The truth is in this period of general prosperity the supply of labor does not equal the demand. Many industries in a number of cities have been crippled this season because labor has been scarce and improvements have been checked in consequence. There does not seem to be enough men to do the work of the country.

Those Illinois farmers will have to buy corn husking machines, even if they do occasionally lose an arm or mangle a hand. If we are not growing men fast enough to do the work of the country then we must rely more and more on labor-saving machinery.

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

The French press, in analyzing the czar's manifesto declares that it is weak and incomplete. It certainly bears the impress of hurry. No doubt the czar knew that every moment of delay was fraught with peril and ordered the instrument drafted with all possible speed. As to his purpose, there is little reason to question that. It must now be apparent to Nicholas, as it has long been apparent to the outside world, that his people would not endure the oppressions of the bureaucracy. Under the circumstances it should occasion no wonder that the important instrument shows evidence of imperfection. It is an emergency document calculated to relieve the tension of an overwrought people. But the very fact that the czar didn't deem it necessary to select his words with the customary Russian diplomacy, is one of the weightiest proofs of his earnestness.

Speaker Cannon makes it clear that Oklahoma and Indian Territory must come into the Union as one state or not at all. He has not as yet declared himself on the name "Minerva."

The Accomplice

Beginning with the issue of November 23, The Blade will print a new serial story, "The Accomplice," written by Frederick Trevor Hill, a popular author.

"The Accomplace" is a detective story, filled with thrilling incidents. The plot includes a mysterious crime followed by a hotly contested trial for murder. The story is told by the foreman of the jury, a young man of worth and intelligence, through whom the truth is finally disclosed. The opening chapter tells how he chanced to occupy this position in the suit of The People vs. Emory, which involved the life and reputation of a young woman of culture and high moral character. He knew nothing of the tragedy which made the impanneling of a jury a necessity, but immediately thereafter things connected with it came to his knowledge in the most singular manner. Mr. Bernard Shaw had been found dead in his study, and circumstantial evidence pointed to his secretary, Miss Alice Emory, as his murderer.

The details of the trial are given with accuracy and clearness, and the interest grows in intensity with each succeeding chapter. Mr. Hill has written a fascinating story, and The Blade is pleased to be able to present so good a piece of fiction to its readers.

FIGHTING RATE SUPERVISION.

That the railroad corporations are thoroughly alarmed over the rapidly growing sentiment for rate reform is evidenced by the campaign they are waging to stem the current. The best writers of the country have been employed to set forth the railroad side of the case in alluring form. Tons upon tons of literature have been distributed among the voters of every state in the Union and appeals on the ground of friendship and for every other possible reason are being made by officials to representatives and senators.

But the railroads, conscious that no ordinary measures can check the sentiment in favor of rate legislation have not stopped at a literary campaign. In Ohio an agreement has been reached between the Shippers' association and the railroads whereby all differences respecting rates must be deferred to a joint committee for arbitration. In other words the railroads, while denying the necessity for government supervision, have awakened to the fact that they must operate on new principles or suffer the consequences. By this very act they confess their guilt and hasten to bring about among themselves a measure of the reform the public is demanding.

But it is a question if the people will be content with anything short of legislation that will forever take it out of the power of the railroads to make discriminations. Agreements between parties are frequently broken, but once the government has taken upon itself the authority to supervise rates, it will not relinquish that right. Knowing this, the railroads hasten to purify themselves, hoping that there is still left a day of grace.

President Roosevelt is not to be deceived by any device that seems to afford temporary relief. He was in earnest when he first proposed the reform and his convictions have been growing stronger every day. Back of him are the great American people who feel that they have been at the mercy of greedy corporations all too long and who are now ready to aid the President in his efforts to force the railroads to come to terms. The Blade questions if even the combined forces of the corporations can check the tide that is steadily rising against them. Any proposed substitute to the President's plan, unless it meets his approval, will be looked upon askance. It is the popular belief that "turn about is fair play," and that the railroads having operated for years without supervision and having violated the first principles of justice, cannot go before the people and claim that transference of authority is intolerable. They are willing to guarantee that their servants will treat the railroads with more consideration and with greater equity than the railroads have shown toward them.

THE FALL OF THE BUREAUCRACY

Czar Nicholas, through his able minister, Witte, is doing his utmost to avert the threatened revolution in Russia. His manifesto granting political and religious freedom to the people is almost complete submission to the popular will and is in marked contrast to the rescripts issued by him during the last twelve months, when he pretended to yield, though grudgingly, some of the powers heretofore claimed by the bureaucracy as hereditary rights.

It should be no surprise to the world that the Russian people are slow to grasp the meaning of the czar's declaration, slow to comprehend the full extent of his surrender. They have been fighting for freedom so long that it is second nature to them. They have been so often deceived by false and specious promises, only to find themselves bound more tightly by the thrall of the autocrat, that it is small wonder many of them refuse to consider the present movement grounded in sincerity.

But they don't appreciate the fact that the czar's spirit is broken, that Japan lowered his pride in the dust and fitted him for just such a renunciation of the old customs as his manifesto indicates. The powerful bureaucracy held him fast to their interests until conditions became unbearable, and now that the crisis has come, they are deserting in a panic. The chief procurator of the Holy Synod and his whole force of reactionaries have resigned and the stampede has only begun. These men have been the main support of the dynasty and now they desert in terror of their lives.

The bulwark of the nation today is Witte. The mainstay of Nicholas is Witte. While there are serious outbreaks in various parts of the country, the thinking, conservative classes are accepting the new order of things and endeavoring to quell disorder. It may be that Witte will be compelled to adopt severe measures to quench the fires of revolution. It is barely possible that the czar has applied the remedy too late and that nothing short of his abdication will suffice. But however the method employed, it is certain that liberty is dawning for a people who have been under the yoke for centuries. The hope of civilization is that the revolution will be effected peacefully and that Russia will not be required to make further sacrifices in the struggle to come into her own.

LAWRENCE TALBOTT NEAL.

Larry T. Neal, who died yesterday at Chillicothe, was one of most widely known citizens of Ohio and a man who made his mark in politics and the law. Mr. Neal served in the Ohio legislature and was a member of congress for two terms and was defeated for governor of Ohio by William McKinley. He belonged to the Cleveland wing of the Democratic party and was one of its national leaders before Bryanism engulfed it.

Mr. Neal possessed great legal ability and was considered one of the leading lawyers of the state. Personally he was the most companionable of men and his friends embraced all that great army who had the pleasure of knowing him.

THE POE AMENDMENT.

Senator Gorman is likely to be unhorsed in the Maryland election. He has staked his political future on the Poe amendment, and if indications count for anything he will meet overwhelming defeat as he deserves.

Never has there been submitted to an electorate a more iniquitous measure than this proposed change in the constitution of Maryland. Ostensibly it aims to disfranchise the colored voter and that is bad enough. But the "grandfather" clause undertakes to put in the hands of a machine election board the entire control of the state. If the amendment carries, the election inspectors will have autocratic power in the manipulation of the ballot box. White as well as colored voters would be disfranchised. Senator Rayner has joined forces with Secretary Bonaparte in the fight against the Gorman machine and the people are in revolt. Maryland has not been so stirred up over an election in years. Party issues are lost sight of and Democrats stand shoulder to shoulder with Republicans against Gorman and Gorman methods.

It is a struggle to protect the purity of the ballot box and involves the well-being of the nation.

POPULISTS ADD NEW VOICE.

Democrats have indorsed President Roosevelt in convention and speech.

Now come the Kansas Populists with the assertion that the President is carrying out all the reforms for which their party stands and therefore he is their logical candidate for President in 1908.

It goes without saying that he is stronger with the Republican party than ever before. He has driven the few malcontents to cover and disarmed all criticism.

Against this steady stream of popularity, President Roosevelt stands unmoved, probably unmovable. He says he won't be a candidate again and he means it. Yet everyone knows that he considers duty to country higher than any personal interest, higher than duty to family. Conditions could arise where the people of the nation might need him, and in that event only would he respond. We hope such conditions will not arise, because they imply a crisis such as no nation desires. But it is some comfort to feel that if worst comes to worst, we have a Roosevelt.

As the mercury goes down the price of coal goes up. They never seem to have any difficulty trying to pass on the same track.

A New York man reports that he has been robbed forty times in thirty-three years. He couldn't have fared much worse had he taken out a life insurance policy.

It is all right for Secretary Shaw to laugh at his own presidential boom, but it will never do for him to become hilarious over the boom of that tall, calm statesman from Indiana.

It is a mistake to think the world is getting worse. People are simply finding out "where he got it."

IS THIS ABUSE INCURABLE?

Washington Post.

It happens today that, in this "happy land of freedom," this "Union strong and great," this republic that grows stronger and greater day by day, thousands of men are in prison because of inability to pay fines, and that other thousands are enjoying the "inalienable right" of liberty because when convicted of the same offenses for which their less fortunate fellow citizens were sentenced, they were able to put up cash, and therewith buy release. This is an old familiar phase of the criminal jurisprudence of this and other countries, but is it not a satire on the profession of enlightened governments that they dispense impartial justice? It happens frequently in hundreds of courts in both federal and state jurisdictions that a number of defendants are convicted on the same day of the same offense; that all are fined equally; but that, while some of them go free by paying their fines, their companions go into penal servitude. Is there any argument that will convince those jail victims that they are are not jailed for poverty? Do not their luckier confederates in crime feel sure that they bought their liberation? And is it not the almost universal impression that such discrimination against the impecunious and in favor of the criminal with cash is very far removed from a "square deal?" Of course it is less abhorrent than is the denial of the right of appeal to a convicted and sentenced murderer unless he will put up $500 to defray certain expenditures incident to the enjoyment of that right. Of all the abuses perpetrated by our cumbrous and costly appliances for the protection of society against criminals, this making a matter of dollars and cents out of a question of life and death is the most shocking; and we hope, although we do not know, that Illinois is the only state which presents so grewsome a spectacle.

An incident that has just occurred in the United States court at Greenville, S. C., affords a pointed illustration of the operations of the rule that makes a fine and a prison sentence equivalent to each other. From a report in the Greenville News, it appears that Monroe Scott, an aged negro, and William C. Orr, a patriarchal white mountaineer, both of Oconee county, were tried for removing and concealing contraband whisky. They were convicted and given the minimum sentence, $200 fine or three months' imprisonment in the Oconee county jail at Walhalla. The News says that their attorney made an eloquent plea for the hoary-headed sinners, and at his request Judge Brawley consented that they be allowed to gather their crops and report to the jailer at Walhalla on November 1, to begin service of their sentences. Neither is able to pay a fine.

Current Events.

Thousands witness unveiling of Sheridan monument at Somerset, O.

The Norwegian government issues a proclamation advising the people to vote in favor of a monarchy.

Springfield, Mass., girl wins first prize in typewriter contest, writing, blindfolded, 6,700 words in an hour.

Henry Watterson says Republicans will have an easy victory in 1908, but that 1912 may see a new alignment.

England expresses willingness to negotiate for the withdrawal of troops from China, as suggested by Germany.

France is preparing a naval demonstration against Venezuela to enforce a settlement by Castro of French claims.

Senator Knox, in an address at Pittsburg, makes a strong argument in support of the President's railroad policy.

Two hundred girls and fifty men have narrow escapes in a fire which destroys a paper box factory in New York.

Attorney Ira Lee Bamberger to receive fee of $400,000 for prosecuting New York teachers' suits involving $2,500,000 back salary.

Ohio officers claim to have positive proof that a fraternity candidate killed by a train was tied to the track as part of his initiation.

William Waldorf Astor, jr., arrives in New York, declares himself an Englishman and is compelled to pay $2 head tax as an alien.

Fetes at opening of Genoa's new harbor have tragic ending when a cutter is run down by a mailship and three of the officers are killed.

Governor Folk tells a Democratic meeting at Cleveland that the people of the country are beginning a political revival for the ending of all graft.

Mysterious death of a wealthy New York widow in Philadelphia when she was about to make a new will, is believed to have been due to foul play.

After a lively discussion in the cabinet President Roosevelt concedes the right of members to give out news regarding their departments.

A dispatch from Minister Rockhill, at Pekin, received by the state department, says China will punish natives who killed five American missionaries.

More than $15,000 worth of paintings, silverware and furniture of Mrs. Abbott Einstein, daughter of Lillian Russell, are put up at auction in New York.

Former salesman for the N. K. Fairbank company tries to kill the company's New York manager because the latter prevented him receiving the usual bonus.

Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture isues order prohibiting acceptance of positions with private companies by government employes.

Prince Louis is given a reception by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House and later attends a dinner at the British embassy in Washington.

A statement by T. Lee Clark, cashier of the defunct Allegheny bank, written a few hours before his suicide, charges W. H. Andrews with causing his ruin.

Granting of rebates to California fruit shippers by virtually all of the private car lines is admitted by a Santa Fe official in his testimony before the interstate commerce commission.

Senators Cullom and Dolliver will introduce the administration rate regulation bill in the United States senate early in the session, and the fight will be waged first in the upper house of congress.

Busy microbes, shaken from their perches by the waving of thousands of handkerchiefs, give so many delegates to the W. C. T. U. convention at Los Angeles colds that they decide to abolish the famous "Chautauqua salute."

IS THIS THE REVOLUTION?

New York Sun.

It looks now as if President Roosevelt, who was the first head of a nation to express his willingness to recognize the independence of Norway by receiving a minister from the new power, might have the pleasure of expressing in an official way, and in due form, the satisfaction of the American people over an accomplished fact in Russia.

Events have crowded each other so within the last year that we have ceased to be surprised at anything. We are more or less in the position of the people who lived at the beginning of the nineteenth century and had got so accustomed to revolutions, wars, new dynasties, and so on, that they went about their daily business calmly and deliberately, no matter what startling intelligence, a week old, was contained in the newspapers that lay at their plates at breakfast.

When the mutiny occurred in the Black Sea fleet and trade was paralyzed in many parts of Russia, many persons shrugged their shoulders and expressed their conviction that nothing would happen. What they failed to see was that each disturbance in the czar's empire was worse than the one that went before and that there was bound to come a wave which would submerge things and set the system afloat. That meant the deluge.

It doesn't matter particularly whether or not the Romanoffs are kicked out bag and baggage, with the grand dukes, the bureaucracy and all the rest of the medieval outfit. If Nicholas, on the advice of Witte, saves himself and the royal infant by conceding a constitution it will be a "Revolution" with a capital R, just as much as if there had been a change of sovereigns. In a matter like this it is what is done that counts.

There is but one thing that stands between the emperor and his exasperated people—the army. It would be the height of folly not to recognize that the Russian soldier of today is not what he was a year ago. The peasant or workman in uniform who could be depended upon to stand up and be killed fighting Japanese cannot be relied upon to apply cold steel to the persons of his own fellow countrymen. These soldiers from the far east are veterans, but they are now coming back soaked in revolutionary doctrines and detesting the governmental incapacity that brought upon themselves all sorts of humiliations and sufferings.

If the army can't be depended upon the game is up, for let us not forget that there is no difference between the constituent parts of the military forces on which the czar depends and the rest of the people. The army is Russia. That is why the present situation is so alarming.

There is talk about the possible intervention of the kaiser to save the Russian dynasty, as if William II had not ample troubles of his own. He knows, and everybody else knows, that a large proportion of the soldiers of Germany are advanced Socialists. He could no more depend upon them to put down the outspoken political critics at home than he could fly. What reason is there to believe that his army would obey its officers if he started out on such a Quixotic enterprise as that of keeping a Russian autocrat on the throne at the point of Prussian bayonets?

OUT OF MOUTHS OF BABES

Chicago News.

Ragged Boy—Please, sir, give a poor orphan a few pennies.

Pedestrian—Have you no parents?

Ragged Boy—No, sir. They were divorced last week.

Mamma—Tommy, did you strike Nellie?

Tommy—Yes ma'am.

Mamma—You ought to be ashamed of yourself. What did you strike her for?

Tommy—'Cause she struck me back.

"Johnny," said the mother of a strenuous urchin, "how is it Willie Jones receives a prize each week at school, and you never get one?"

"Huh!" rejoined Johnny. "He don't win nothin' but 'good conduct' prizes. The rest of us fellers don't want 'em."

Minister—Bobby, do you love your teacher?

Bobby (aged 6)—Yes, sir.

Minister—That's right. Now tell me why you love her.

Bobby—Because the Bible says we must love our enemies.

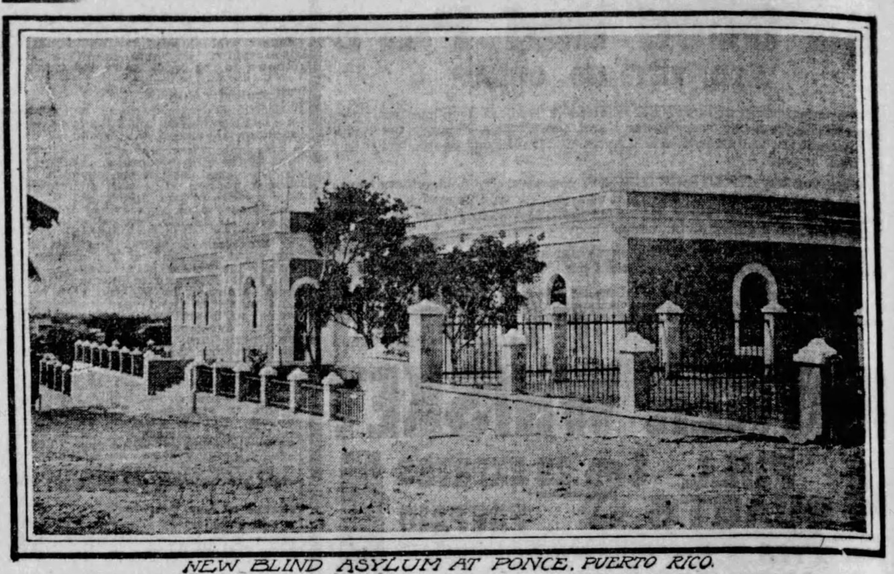
Applied Art.

Translated for Tales from Meggenderfer Blaetter.

First Sweet Sixteen—Oh, my Fritz is very musical. He composes heavenly waltzes.

Second Ditto—So is my Hans. He even kisses in waltz time.

Potro Rico Dedicates an Asylum for the Blind.



NEW BLIND ASYLUM AT PONCE, PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico has given another proof of its progressive spirit by adding to its group of charitable institutions a blind asylum that would be a credit to any country. This was dedicated at Ponce a few days ago by Governor Winthrop, and the Stars and Stripes were raised over the building by Mrs. Winthrop, while a native band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Mayor Valdivieso, of Ponce, welcomed the gubernatorial party, and the supervisor of charities, Mr. Haeselbrath, presented the governor a silver key decorated with Puerto Rican colors. After Governor Winthrop had declared the building opened a throng inspected the asylum and paid their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop. At night there was a ball and fireworks to close the fiesta.

Every officer and employe of the new asylum is a Puerto Rican. It will be at the start both a hospital and a home. The most urgent cases from the various municipalities will first be selected, and by degrees as the cures are effected the demand for a hospital of this class will diminish and more importance will be given to its character as a home for the incurable.

The building, with its furnishings, is worth $40,000, and has an ideal site on a hill overlooking Ponce and the Caribbean sea.

The legislative assembly has provided for the maintenance of one hundred and fifty inmates and thirty employes for the present year.

VICTIMS OF CHINESE AND MAP SHOWING SITE OF AMERICAN MISSION

MRS. ELLA M. MACHLE.

LIEN CHOW CHURCH, LIEN CHOW, CHINA

AMY MACHLE.

REV. JOHN R. PEALE.

MRS. JOHN R. PEALE.

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF LIEN CHOW

New York, Nov. 4.—News of the death at the hands of a Chinese mob of five American missionaries and the destruction of the Presbyterian mission buildings at Lien-Chow reached the headquarters of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions in this city Thursday, as stated in previous dispatches to The Blade.

A brief cablegram from the Rev. Dr. Henry V. Noyes, who is in charge of the Canton district, gave the names of the missionaries who perished and those who were saved, but contained no details as to the cause of the attack. The cablegram was as follows:

"Lien-Chow station has been attacked and Mrs. Machle, Amy Machle, Mr. Peale, Mrs. Peale, Miss Chestnut killed. Dr. Machle, Miss Patterson safe. Buildings destroyed.

Lien-Chow station is about two hundred and fifty miles north of Canton, in the interior of the province of Kwang-Tung, in a city of 20,000 inhabitants. A handsome new church was completed there in March last, and other buildings include two hospitals, two schools and the residence of the missionaries. Of the persons killed the Rev. John Rodgers Peale and Mrs. Peale were new missionaries who started from this city for the far east on August 16 last. They had been in Lien-Chow only a few days. Mrs. Machle and Amy Machle were the wife and daughter of Edward Charles Machle, M. D., of Cincinnati, O. Dr. Machle, who escaped, was in charge of the hospital. Miss Eleanor Chestnut, M. D., who was killed, came originally from Missouri, and lived for a time in Chicago. Miss Ella G. Patterson, the only woman at the mission who was reported safe, came from Washington county, Pennsylvania.

HERALDIC EAGLES.

Ben. Franklin's Opinion of the American Bird.

"Can you tell us," asks a correspondent, "how many heraldic eagles there are? Your remarks on the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia tell us nothing of the reason why that fowl was selected for the device of the two Prussian orders. Why is he so popular?"

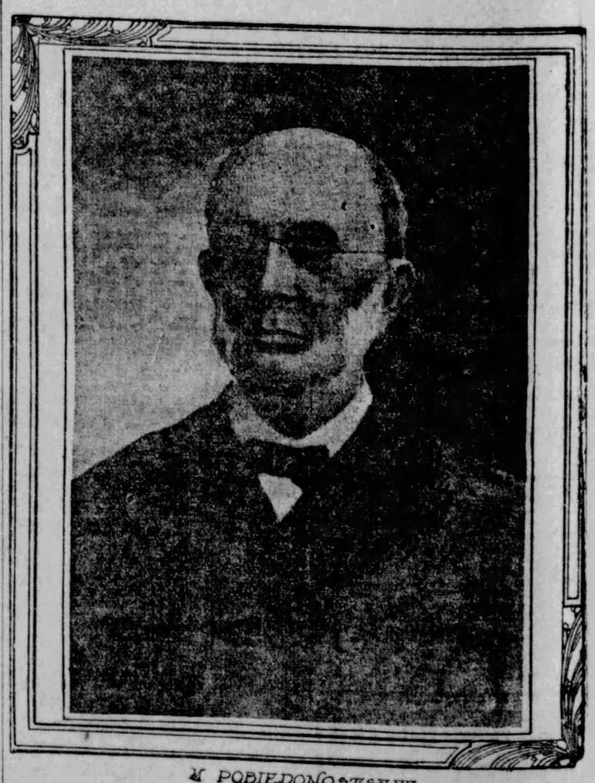
The answer to that, as to most other questions in regard to European origins, is simply Rome. From the earliest days of the ancient city the eagle was the symbol of power. The kings, the republic, the emperors, had it as an emblem. It was handed on to the chivalry of the middle ages, and adopted by Charlemagne as the symbol of the holy Roman empire. The Black Eagle of Prussia is the lineal descendant of the eagle which a subsequent holder of Charlemagne's title permitted the Teutonic Knights, the conquerors of Prussia, to take as their device. It is, in fact, the eagle of the Prussian royal arms, from which the larger eagle of the imperial German arms was copied in 1871.

There are also the Austrian eagle, which is an unauthorized copy of the old eagle of the extinct holy Roman empire, which became double-headed about the fourteenth century, and the Russian eagle, which the czars bear in virtue of their claim to descend from the Roman emperors of the eastern branch. As for the French eagle, who was born under Napoleon I. and died with the fall of Napoleon III., he was a mere bare-faced imitation of the more ancient bird of Rome.

Of course, there is the bird of the United States, who is a native variety, having nothing to do with the effete fowls of Europe. All the same, no less a personage than Benjamin Franklin criticised him as follows: "For my part, I wish the Bald Eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country. He is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly. You may have seen him perched on some dead tree, where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labors of the fishing hawk; and when at last that diligent bird has taken a fish and is bearing it to his nest for the support of his mate and young ones, the Bald Eagle pursues him, and takes it from him. . . . Besides, he is a rank coward; the little King Bird, not bigger than a sparrow, attacks him boldly, and drives him out of the district. He is by no means a proper emblem for the brave and honest Cincinnati of America."

Almost 180 years have passed since Franklin wrote thus, and the American eagle, suggested by this humbug among birds, has well lived down the attack.—London News.

Chief Procurator of Russia Resigns.



M. POBIEDONOSTSEFF

St. Petersburg, Nov. 1.—Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, has resigned. His action was followed by the resignation of a score of minor officials, and within a day or two Count Witte will in all likelihood be no longer compelled to count upon the powerful opposition of the grand ducal cabal.

Over 250,000 Pleased Customers

Shipments made in plain boxes. If No marks to indicate contents.

THREE FULL QUARTS OF WHISKEY AND WINE FREE

We know the meaning of words and will do as we say. We claim to be the lowest-priced Whiskey House and the Largest Mail Order Whiskey Concern. All the NORTH CAROLINA WHISKEY we sell is good—there's no bad. People here wouldn't adulterate if they knew how—they are too honest! Most whiskey sellers are noted for mixing, blending and watering. We sell more genuine old whiskey and less water than any known competitor. "Casper's 11 Year Old" Whiskey is a liquid joy! It's made by honest "Tarheels" in the mountains of North Carolina, in old-style copper stills, just as it was made by our grandfathers. First-rate whiskey is sold at $5.00 to $6.00 per gallon, but it's not any better than "Casper's 11 Year Old." It must please or we will buy it back. We have a capital of $500,000.00 and the Piedmont Savings Bank and People's National Bank of this city will tell you our word is good. To introduce this old, honest whiskey, we offer Four Full Quarts of "Casper's 11 Year Old"—two sample bottles, one 10, one 18 year old—a cork screw and a drinking glass, also One Full Quart of 10 Year Old Muscatel Wine Free, all for only $2.95. If $5.90 is sent we will double all of the above and put in free One Full Quart "Casper's 11 Year Old" Whiskey Extra. We have some of this whiskey only 7 years old, and will send five-gallon keg for $10 or will furnish twenty full quart bottles on receipt of $11 and give free corkscrews, drinking glasses and samples, making this whiskey cost less than $2.20 per gallon delivered. We ship in plain boxes with no marks to indicate contents, and Prepay all Express. Orders from west of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotas must call for $20.00 worth by freight, prepaid, or if sent by express paid, the $2.95 outfit will cost $3.95 and the $5.90 lot $7.90. Cut out this ad and return it with your order.

THE CASPER COMPANY, (Inc.)
723 Casper Bldg. - - Winston-Salem, N. C.

FINLAND HAS WON ITS FREEDOM; DEMANDS OF DELEGATES SIGNED

Pillaging at Odessa Has Been Stopped by Troops.

AMNESTY UKASE.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—The text of the imperial manifesto granting amnesty to political prisoners signed by Emperor Nicholas yesterday declares that by virtue of the intention expressed in the manifesto of October 30, to accord the population inviolable principles of civil liberty, free pardon is granted to political criminals of various categories, which are enumerated, and also to participators in strikes and those responsible for breaking contracts.

The pardon extends to those now in prison and to those not yet tried or on whom sentence has not been pronounced. Persons convicted of crimes committed over ten years ago are to be released and will be sent to the Siberian colonies. Those who are now colonists there will be allowed, after four years, to choose their place of residence, but are prohibited from living in the capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, for three years. Convicts not falling under these categories have their sentences reduced by one-half, and persons condemned to imprisonment for life have their sentences reduced to 15 years' imprisonment.

The pardon extends to all prisoners who benefited by previous manifestoes. Persons arrested by imperial or administrative order are released. Those condemned to death or liable thereto have the penalty commuted to 15 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

The amnesty decree includes political offenses committed up to October 30.

Odessa, Nov. 4.—The pillaging here has been largely stopped owing to the intervention of the troops and local militia formed largely of students, but the streets are unsafe for all except sanitary officials and sisters of charity.

The city presents the aspect of a military camp. Artillery is posted in several streets. The student militia is pursuing the rioters, who are defending themselves with revolvers. The students are taking their captives to the university.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Foreign office reports received here from Russia show that Riga and Odessa are now the centers of disorder, that St. Petersburg and Moscow are quiet, and that Finland has practically established an autonomous form of government without the Russian government adopting repressive measures.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—The news from the provinces this morning indicates quieter conditions.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, Nov. 4.—A crowd of Russian students paraded the streets here today singing revolutionary songs. The troops paid them military honors.

Kazan, Russia, Nov. 4.—At the request of the town council the governor has disarmed the local police and has sent the troops and Cossacks out of town. Order has been restored by the hastily formed militia. Largely attended meetings are taking place, but otherwise all is quiet.

Batum, Trans-Caucasia, Nov. 4.—There was an encounter between the troops and manifestants here today. A number were killed or wounded on both sides.

FREEDOM FOR FINLAND

New Constitution Places Responsibility on Secretary of State.

London, Nov. 4.—The second edition of the London Times today, which appears about 1 p. m., published the following dispatch from St. Petersburg, November 3:

"Finland has won her freedom. A manifesto embodying all the demands presented by the popular delegates at Helsingfors to Prince John Oboloennsky, the governor general, will be submitted by Secretary of State Luider for the imperial signature at Peterhof tonight. The keystone of the new Finnish constitution is the responsibility not of the monarch, as hitherto, but of the secretary of state and the diet.

"The presence of Russian warships off Helsingfors is intended to signify that although the emperor grants constitutional freedom, he intends to prevent the severance of the grand duchy from the empire."

RHEUMATISM

The New Discovery "Red Cross Triumph" Cures Thousands of Sufferers to Stay Cured.

CURED FREE

Send Your Address, a Large Box, Containing a Regular Course of Treatment Will Be Sent to You FREE.

No Charge Whatever!

A problem of centuries has been solved. An eminent specialist and practicing physician, who has made the cure of Rheumatism his life study, has traced the causes of Rheumatism, analyzed its symptoms and characteristics, and has found the remedy which cures this painful disease of all forms and stages quickly and permanently. Thousands get cured with it right along, many of them declared incurable. The new remedy is to Rheumatism what water is to fire. It banishes pains almost instantly and takes the stiffness and swelling out of the joints quickly. It is purely vegetable and cannot harm the stomach or system. It roots out Rheumatism thoroughly because it is dissolved into the blood and flows through the blood channels direct to the seat of the disease, dissolves the bony deposit of uric acid and eliminates it from the system; it removes the entire cause by which **a speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed.**

If you are a sufferer we advise you to write to the address below and you will receive a regular course of treatment free (not a sample of patent medicine). The advice of the famous discoverer goes free with the remedy. Write just now, you will get the remedy which is guaranteed to cure. FREE by return mail. You will be under no obligation in accepting this offer; you have nothing to pay for, either now or later, and you can get quick relief and test the marvelous remedy absolutely free. Address Laboratory 38.

National Med. Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

FINNS ARE SATISFIED

With Imperial Manifesto Which Granted Their Demands.

Helsingsfors, Finland, Nov. 6. — The imperial manifesto meeting most of the demands of the Finns arrived here late night. The constitutionalists are satisfied and the Socialists who threatened to make a demonstration have thus far been quiet.

MASSACRE CONTINUES.

Jews Shown No Mercy—Are Flying for Their Lives.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 6.—The news from the interior shows that there has been little improvement in the situation. In some places disorders have recommenced with redoubled fury. The horrible story of massacre at Odessa is not fully known here.

In the Caucasus, the Tartars and Russians are cutting each others' throats and the Armenians are giving themselves up to pillage and incendiarism. From Bachmut Bessarbiba, comes an entirely new revolting tale. A three days' attack on the Jews began Thursday with every indication of police organization. Jewish students were beaten, the Jewish stores in the markets were ransacked during the day and during the night the plunder of residences commenced.

Troops arrived on the scene, but the following day the work of pillage was resumed before the eyes of the soldiers and police. The prayers of the hunted Jews for mercy were unavailing. Toward noon the torch was applied to stores and houses. The police would not permit the Jews to fight the fire and the troops were withdrawn. Then the pillage began afresh. It was temporarily stopped Saturday morning through the efforts of the Russian peasants, but the police spread false reports, which aroused the mob, and there was a renewal of the work of plunder and massacre. The losses are said to be millions of dollars.

A telephone message from Moscow says the Jews are terror stricken with fear of a massacre there. Many of them have abandoned their lodgings and are sleeping in the houses of friends.

EMPIRE IS THREATENED UNLESS PEOPLE RALLY TO ITS SUPPORT

Another Appeal for Confidence by Count Witte.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 6.—The Official Messenger prints this morning another strongly worded appeal for confidence. It bears Count Witte's earmarks, hints strongly that the empire is threatened with dismemberment unless the people rally to its support, and draws attention to the different character of the representations with which the government is being besieged to quell the existing disorders in the country, some of them complaining of the zeal of the troops and others of their inaction, some asking for military protection and others for the entire removal of the soldiers.

Prince Lvoff Talks.

Prince Lvoff explained to the Associated Press today that the deputation of the Moscow Constitutionalist-Democratic group of which he is a member, which called on Count Witte yesterday, demanding the construction of a constituent convention, believed that such a course was the only solution of the present situation.

"Count Witte asked for our support," he said, "and told us that our views more nearly corresponded with his than any other group. But the support of no party can now stem the tide or affect the final development of the great national drama. Autocracy has abdicated in words, but cannot stop half way. A constituent assembly elected by universal direct suffrage must formulate guarantee for the liberties promised in the manifesto. It is better for the government to realize this immediately than to travel the painful path over which the people will drag it.

Universal Suffrage.

"Count Witte told us that universal suffrage was also his final aim, but he disagreed with the methods we proposed and said that amidst the present excitement, which daily was leading to bloody collision between different classes of the population, he did not consider it possible for the government to take the responsibility of establishing universal suffrage—that steps must be taken by the national assembly itself."

No Bloodshed.

Sunday happily passed in St. Petersburg without disorders or bloodshed. The Social Democrats and Revolutionists had planned a mammoth demonstration in connection with the funerals of those killed in last week's riots and it was intended to form gigantic processions representing the various industrial organizations in the suburbs, and flying red flags, bear the bodies of the "martyrs" in state through the center of the city.

These processions were to unite at the Kazan cathedral, where the passions of the crowd might be fired by revolutionary orators. Late last night, however, when it became known that General Trepoff would not permit a big demonstration threatening disorder, and that the mayor had issued a proclamation saying that the streets were no place for the airing of political grievances, the Socialist leaders called off their plans, declaring that they feared "this demonstration of the people was marked for slaughter, for which they were not prepared at present. The people will give battle when ready, not when Trepoff wants it."

Tomsk, Siberia, Nov. 6. — The troops today were forced to charge with bayonets against a mob which was pillaging Jewish houses. A number were killed and many wounded. The city is half sacked.

Elizabethpol, Caucasia, Nov. 6. — The Mussulman population has organized manifestations in honor of the imperial constitutional manfesto, the orators called on the population to cease all national hatred.

WORKMEN DISSATISFIED

Manifesto Long on Promises, Short on Fulfillment.

WORKMEN'S VIEW OF MANIFESTO.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—The proceedings of the workmen's council appear daily in a secretly printed newspaper, which today contains an article saying:

"Freedom of meeting, but the meeting surrounded by troops; freedom of speech, but the censorship remains; freedom of learning, but the university occupied by troops; inviolability of person, but the prisons full; Witte given, but Trepoff remains; constitution given but autocracy remains; all given, but nothing given."

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—All the regulations heretofore issued to the newspapers by circular for their government have been withdrawn, and the chief of the press administration has been prohibited from further issuing such regulations.

Another appeal to the people in the shape of an official note was published this morning. It says:

"After the manifesto of October 30 had laid an unshakable foundation for the development of Russian life on the basis of legality and justice, participation in demonstration has a significance altogether different from that attaching thereto previously. It can only encourage disorder and the presence of pupils of the middle and lower educational establishments among the demonstrants is much to be condemned, if only on moral grounds.

Unless the attention of society be now directed to this fact, the state is threatened with dangerous increase in the number of people whose respect for authority and order is being radically shaken while they are still in the school room. The government, therefore, calls upon all citizens to exercise self-control, and to devote themselves quietly to their avocations."

A great demonstration is promised for Sunday when the bodies of the victims of the conflicts of Tuesday will be interred. The strike committee sent a deputation to Count Witte today, and informed him that the workmen would observe order at the funerals.

The amnesty manifesto did not appear this morning, and the radicals are impatiently demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners. The censorship throughout Russia, however, was abolished today not only over the newspapers, but also in the case of private telegrams.

The minister of the interior has notified the editors that the regulations for the control of the press are no longer in force.

Count Witte is having trouble in forming a cabinet on account of the lack of liberal support. Senator Koni has refused the portfolio of justice and Prince Eugene Troubetskoy, brother of the late rector of the Moscow university, is said to have not even replied to the tender of the ministry of education.

Odessa, Nov. 3.—12:42 p. m. — After a fairly quiet night shooting again commenced this morning. The Red Cross is busy attending to the wounded. Up to the present time no Christian shops or houses have been touched. The principal hotels are full of the better class of Jews seeking refuge from this week's disorders.

There was veritable reign of terror on October 31. After the emperor's manifesto granting a constitution to Russia had been published, the Jews made the Russians furious with rage by making a prominent display of red flags, trampling on a portrait of the emperor and turning down the emblem of the crown. Late in the afternoon there was firing in the outskirts of the town and the massacre of Jews commenced and lasted during the night of November 1. All Jews found in the streets were severely beaten and many were killed in their shops, which were ruthlessly pillaged.

In the poorer Jews' quarters on the outskirts of the town, whole streets were destroyed, the soldiers apparently looking on. Crowds of workmen, rowdies, women and children laden with all kinds of loot, walked openly through the streets quarreling over the spoils. Bombs were thrown in various parts of the town. Late that night patrols of soldiers and Cossacks restored some semblance of order.

The pillaging was continued yesterday and there was heavy firing all over the town. Nobody was safe in the streets. People carrying arms who were caught by the troops were shot at sight. The shutters of all houses were ordered closed and people detected shooting from windows were promptly shot. The soldiers used machine guns to clear away the crowd from the vicinity of the port. In fact there was indiscriminate shooting everywhere in town.

Firing is still going on as this dispatch is filed. Trade is at a complete standstill. Provisions are still obtainable at greatly enhanced prices. The gas and waterworks are working. It is impossible to make a correct estimate of the number of killed and wounded. Similar serious reports reach Odessa from most of the other towns in southern Russia.

50,000 HAD REVOLVERS

Rowdies Well Supplied With Cartridges and Guns.

London, Nov. 3.—The Standard's correspondent at Odessa says: "Within three hours of the declaration of martial law, which came to the unspeakable relief of peaceable citizens, no fewer than 5,000 ruffianly loyalists had been disarmed by the students and the military.

How some 50,000 artisan rowdies became possessed of revolvers and an abundance of cartridges is another question requiring solution.

"The rigorous curfew law is welcomed as a deliverance from the terrors of the last two days. Any one in the streets after nightfall is liable to arrest; any one appearing at open windows or on balconies risks being shot without warning."

ARE AFTER TREPOFF.

Lawyers of Moscow Send Demand for His Removal.

Moscow, Nov. 2.—The lawyers at a meeting resolved to send to Count Witte a demand for General Trepoff's removal; secondly, a demand for the prosecution of the metropolitan of Moscow for making an address inciting the Black Hundred; thirdly, a demand that the city council be permitted to organize a militia force; and fourthly, a demand for amnesty for political prisoners.

If the demands for the formation of a municipal militia is refused, the lawyers added, they will themselves undertake the formation of a militia. The Loyalists and revolutionists had several collisions during the night, but the city is quiet today. The number of persons wounded has not been established, but is not large. Railroad traffic has been resumed on more than half the lines.

WILL STOP IMPORTATION

Of Egg Yolks Mixed With Borax From China.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The government has taken steps to prevent the importation into this country of egg yolks mixed with borax, a product coming from China and used, it is said, by wholesale bakers when American eggs are high.

Samples of this product were recently submitted to Dr. H. W. Wiley, the chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture for test. He found that such a product was distinctly unwholesome and injurious to health and further importations will be prohibited.

The dried eggs, however, are harmless and no steps will be taken to prevent their importation. It is said that considerable of the dried product reaches this country from China via Belgium and other European countries.

MORE FREEDOM GRANTED.

Cettinje, Montenegro, Nov. 6.—Prince Nicholas has issued a manifesto, announcing that he has decided on his own initiative to grant to the people a representative assembly, and therefore orders the holding of free elections for deputies on November 27. The first session of the new assembly will be held on December 19.

THE BLADE'S REVISED WATCH LIST

FOR 1905-06

WALTHAM AND ELGIN MOVEMENTS

This season The Blade offers its readers a selection of first-class watches at prices lower than ever made before, and much lower than can be purchasd elsewhere. The cases are the best quality of gold filled cases made, and are fully guaranteed. The reliability and accuracy of the Waltham and Elgin movements are so well known that they need no special description from us.

If you want a thoroughly reliable watch, this is your opportunity to get one at a very low price.

The 25-year cases are plain or engine turned, an extra charge being made for hand engraved cases.

The 20-year cases are plain, engine turned, or engraved. No extra charge being made for engraved cases.

All watches are sent by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us.

The men's watches in the following list are all 18 size. The ladies' watches 6 size. We can furnish any size and any grade of Waltham and Elgin movements, and will be pleased to quote you prices.

This offer is intended only for Blade subscribers. We desire to give our subscribers the advantage of the best quality of everything at the very lowest price.

MOVEMENTS.

Fifteen jewels (settings); quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

Seven jewels; quick train; exposed pallets; cut expansion balance; Breguet hairspring; polished oval steel regulator; sunk second dial; nickel index; dust ring; damaskeened plates.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $13.75	No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case $11.00
Extra for engraved case..$1.00	Extra for engraved case, 80c
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $15.00	No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case $12.60
Extra for engraved case..$1.00	Extra for engraved case...80c
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.20	No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $8.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $12.25	No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case $10.0

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $5.30	No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case $6.75

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $12.00	No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $13.25
Extra for engraved case.. 80c	Extra for engraved case...80c
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $10.50	No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case $11.75

SPECIAL.

Men's Nickel Silver, open-face cases, with 7 and 15-jeweled gilt Waltham and Elgin movements.

No. 85—7-jeweled gilt $4.75	No. 86—15-jeweled gilt $5.75

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Elegant Gold Filled Chains

We are prepared to furnish our readers any kind of a watch chain either for ladies or gentlemen. Send for our illustrated price list.

Address all orders—

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Dueber-Hampden Watches

During the past season we received so many letters from our subscribers asking for prices on Dueber-Hampden Watches that we decided this season to add these popular watches to our list.

The Dueber-Hampden watches are noted for their accuracy and reliability as timekeepers, and we guarantee our readers entire satisfaction in the purchase of any of these watches.

We furnish these watches in 25 and 20-year gold filled hunting and open face cases. The open face cases are screw back and bevel and dust proof. The Dueber-Hampden watches are all stem winders and lever set. The lever set is considered superior to the stem set as it is less liable to get out of order.

We send the watches by registered mail, all charges prepaid by us. In this list the men's watches are 18 size; the ladies' watches 3-0 size.

The prices quoted on the 25-year cases are for plain and engine turned. An extra charge of $1.00 is made for hand engraved, hunting cases, and 75 cents for open face cases. The prices on 20-year cases are for plain, engine turned or engraved.

25-Year Cases.

No. 10, Hunting, 7 jewels.....$13.50
No. 11, Open face, 7 jewels.....$11.00
No. 12, Hunting, 15 jewels.....$15.00
No. 13, Open face, 15 jewels.....$13.00

20-Year Cases.

No. 14, Hunting, 7 jewels.....$11.00
No. 15, Open face, 7 jewels.....$ 9.00
No. 16, Hunting, 15 jewels.....$12.50
No. 17, Open face, 15 jewels.....$10.50

Men's Nickel Silver Cases.

No. 18, Open face, 7 jewels..... $5.50
No. 19, Open face, 15 jewels..... $6.75

3-O Size, 14-K., 25-Year Gold Filled Hunting Cases.

The 3-O size is the smallest ladies' watch made, and may be worn on the breast as a chatelaine. The 3-O size is the popular watch now for ladies.

The Four Hundred, 17 jewels....$18.00
The Diadem, 15 jewels.....$16.50
Molly Stark, 7 jewels.....$13.50

These are the daintiest ladies' watches made.

Chatelaine Pins.

We can furnish a very handsome gold filled Chatelaine Pin for....$1.00

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered.

Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more, do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

4705—A Plaited Dress.

Stitching and buttons are the most effective adornment for children's frocks and here is one which is unusually attractive. Broad pleats extend from the shoulder which give breadth and fulness to the figure. A square shaped yoke continuing in narrower form to the edge of the dress in front, lends breadth to the shoulders and gives the wearer a sturdy appearance which is vastly becoming. The panel effect in front is always an attractive feature whether on children's or women's gowns and is no exception here. The buttons may be omitted on the shoulders, but they are decidedly smart. Serge, challies or mohair may be used to develop the dress. For the medium size 3¼ yards of 36-inch material are needed. The dress may be worn by a boy or girl.

4705—7 sizes, 4 to 10 years.

4710—A Pretty Dress for Everyday

Practical designs for school frocks are always welcome to the mother who fashions her daughter's gowns and the one shown is excellent for this purpose. It is simple and easily made and yet embodies no small amount of style. Small box pleats extend from the yoke to the bottom of the dress while pretty buttons serve as further adornment. The broad pleat extending from the collar, front and back, lends height to the figure and suggests the panel effect so fashionable in women's frocks. A belt of the material girdles the waist, fastening in front. The design is one suitable for a lad or lass and requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material in the medium size.

4710—7 sizes, 4 to 10 years.

4713—A Small Box Pleated Frock.

Here is a variation from the usual box pleated dress in that it is made with the square neck and chemisette.

The gown is made of blue challis with chemisette of white dotted Swiss, but the model is one which could be developed in any of the soft woolen stuffs, or a washing fabric. The dress is in one piece, the blouse being girdled at the waist line with a belt of the material. The box pleats are stitched near the edges to below the belt whence they fall in free fulness. The design is one easily constructed and very satisfactory in its realization. For the medium size the dress requires 2⅝ yards of 36-inch material and the guimpe, 1⅛ yard.

4713—Sizes 4 to 9 years.

6380—Lady's Dressing Sack.

The dressing sack is one of the most important things in the woman's wardrobe and having once enjoyed one no woman will be without several pretty ones. They are convenient to don for breakfast and for afternoons at home, when one feels that a tight dress is uncomfortable. The chief characteristic of this design is its square collar with stole ends. This charming feature gives breadth to the shoulders, and the stole effect in front overcomes any tendency to look "dumpy." The fulness in front is given by pleats on the shoulder and the back may be laid in a Watteau pleat or gathered. The sleeves may be in bishop or flowing style. Not only woolen goods are suitable to the mode, but tub materials as well and silks of soft texture. Made up in red albatross with cream lace for adornment it will be very fetching. For the medium size the pattern calls for 3⅛ yards of 36-inch material.

6250—Sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

6390—6391—Lady's French Open Drawers and Fitted Corset Cover.

The woman of fashion is very fastidious about the fit of her underwear. At the present day when every line of the figure is weighed in the scale of perfection, Milady cannot afford to wear ill-shaped garments to mar the fit of her gowns. The woman of full figure appreciates especially a set of underwear which does not add to her appearance of largeness. A woman often marvels at the perfect fit of another's gown and wonders why her figure does not look as well. The reason is here—one wears perfectly fitted undergarments and does not permit even one gather or wrinkle to spoil her appearance. The other wears shirrs and gathers and bands and buttons about her waist—is it strange that there's a difference of an inch or two at the wrong place? Darts fit the corset cover and drawers at the waist line and they are not only of excellent shaping, but most comfortably fitting garments. They may be trimmed in any preferred manner, Victoria lawn, Mazalea, muslin, nainsook and cambric being materials most used for underwear. The medium size calls for 4 yards of 36-inch material.

Two patterns—6390, sizes 32 to 40 inches bust; 6391, sizes 29 to 36 inches waist measure. The price of these patterns is 20c, but either will be sent upon receipt of 10c.

DO HONOR TO NEW FLAG

Sweden Pulled Down the Old and Hoisted the New.

Stockholm, Sweden, Nov. 1.—The old union flag was struck throughout Sweden this morning, and the new Swedish ensign was hoisted to the accompaniment of salutes, the ringing of church bells and parades of troops. In Stockholm the whole garrison paraded and most of the population thronged the streets.

At nine o'clock the flag flown by Sweden before the union with Norway, nearly a century ago, was again broken out over the palaces, from church steeples, public and private buildings and steamers and sailing vessels. King Oscar witnessed the spectacle from the roof of the palace and tens of thousands of citizens gathered in the vicinity and demonstratively greeted him. A Chilean school ship in the harbor joined with the Swedish vessels in saluting the new flag. Similar ceremonies took place in all the cities, and every school house in the country had its demonstration, the children gathering outside and saluting the flag.

MURDERED MISSIONARIES

Hailed From Cincinnati, Chicago and New Bloomfield, Penn.

Cincinnati, Nov. 2.—Mrs. E. C. Machle, whose murder by Chinese at Lienchow, was reported from Hong Kong, was known here, two brothers-in-law and one sister-in-law and her mother-in-law living here. The last letter received from Mrs. Machle stated that she was on her way from Mt. Kellet, near Hong Kong, to the missionary station at Lienchow, presided over by her husband, Dr. Edward C. Machle.

Dr. Edward C. Machle was not long ago in Cincinnati to visit his brothers. The settlement at Lienchow is a Presbyterian one. Mrs. Machle was thirty years of age, and the child referred to is Amy, aged eight. They had been in the field about eighteen years. The Doctor Eleanor Chestnut referred to as murdered, is also known in Cincinnati, where she has visited when home on furlough. She is from Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Peale are from Pennsylvania.

During the Boxer outbreak several years ago, Dr. Machle was captured, and would have been massacred had it not been that a mandarin whose life had been saved by Dr. Machle, interceded for him and rescued him from the mob.

HOPEFUL FOR ADJUSTMENT

But Castro's Answers Are Not Satisfactory to France.

Paris, Nov. 6.—The officials here say that President Castro's answer to Mr. Russel, the American minister at Caracas, in response to the latter's efforts to bring about a settlement of the diplomatic dispute between France and Venezuela is unsatisfactory and evasive, as he does not respond to some of the main questions Mr. Russel submitted in behalf of France.

At the same time it is stated that the negotiations will not be broken off as the French officials continue hopeful of a pacific adjustment.

DEFICIT IS STILL LARGER

In Government Receipts This Year in October Than Last.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of October, 1905, the total receipts were $10,492,691 and the expenditures $15,710,037, leaving a deficit for the month of $5,217,346. For October, 1904, the deficit was $4,000,000. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs, $25,621,531, a gain of about $2,000,000 as compared with October, 1904.

Internal revenue, $22,173,779; increase, $1,000,000.

Miscellaneous, $2,697,381; decrease, $1,792,000.

The expenditures for the month show a total increase over October, 1904, of about $2,767,000 principally in the war department and public works items.

The total deficit for the four months of the present fiscal year is $14,942,000 as against a defict of $21,809,000 for the corresponding period of 1904.

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B. S. SEARIGHT, Mgr., 63 Washington St., Dept. 120, Chicago, Ill.

IMPERIAL EDICT ISSUED

Canton's Viceroy to Be Held Accountable for Further Outrages.

Hong Kong, Nov. 4.—As a result of the recent massacre of American missionaries at Lienchow an imperial edict has been issued directing the viceroy of Canton to furnish efficient protection to the missions, to punish all the guilty persons and to promise the fullest redress and warning him that he will be held responsible for further outrages and for the protection of the missions.

The American consul at Canton, Julius S. Lay, in an interview declares that the dissemination of inflammatory boycott literature is indirectly responsible for the massacre, and he has warned the isolated stations of Twokang of their danger in view of the fact that the anti-American feeling is growing stronger and advising the departure of the missionaries for their head stations.

The anti-American newspapers are being distributed gratis, being taken in junks to Canton.

The boycotters were the first to receive the names of the missionaries massacred.

Four Chinese gunboats and 320 soldiers proceeded to Chingyuen, eight miles south of Lienchow, October 26.

TOOTHPICKS ARE BARRED

At University of Chicago—Are Relics of Barbarism.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Toothpicks and aesthetics have clashed at the University of Chicago, and the toothpicks have lost. For they are vulgar relics of barbarism and incompatible with higher education and art, according to the managers of the university commons, the students' model dining hall. Therefore they no longer will be furnished or tolerated on the Midway campus.

Miss Frances Yeomans, who has charge of the commons, delivered the ultimatum to the students at luncheon yesterday when they demanded toothpicks, the supply having become exhausted. They were met with a stern refusal.

Miss Yeomans, who is a co-ed, explained that toothpicks were repellant to her aesthetic sense, and would have to be produced by each student for his individual use, if they were absolutely necessary.

"The university commons has furnished its last box of toothpicks," she declared. "The habit of using them is vulgar and most unbecoming to students. I have noticed the students leaving the dining-room and the spectacle they present with the toothpicks in action is most annoying. Cultivated people do not do it."

IROQUOIS FIRE ACTION

Court Sustains Five Out of Seven Counts in First Case.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Judge Landis, in the United States district court, has upheld five of the seven counts in the declaration of Edna S. Hunter, who is plaintiff in the first damage suit brought against the proprietors of the Iroquois theatre, in which a fire caused death and injury to several hundred persons two years ago. Two counts the judge declared to be bad.

The court took exception to the building and fire ordinances in many instances. One of the counts ruled against by the court provides for open space on three sides of a theatre. The other refers to the section providing for fire extinguishers. This latter count the court declared to be defective because the declaration stated that the fire broke out because the defendant did not have proper fire extinguishers on hand. Arguments of counsel consumed the greater part of the day after the decision of Judge Landis was rendered.

OLD FASHIONED FARE

Hot Biscuits, Griddle-Cakes, Pies and Puddings.

The food that made the fathers strong is sometimes unfit for the children under the new conditions that our changing civilization is constantly bringing in. One of Mr. Bryan's neighbors in the great state of Nebraska, writes:

"I was raised in the South, where hot biscuits, griddle-cakes, pies and puddings are eaten at almost every meal, and by the time I located in Nebraska I found myself a sufferer from indigestion and its attendant ills—distress and pains after meals, an almost constant headache, dull, heavy sleepiness by day and sleeplessness at night, loss of flesh, impaired memory, etc., etc.

"I was rapidly becoming incapacitated for business, when a valued friend suggested a change in my diet, the abandonment of heavy, rich stuff and the use of Grape-Nuts food. I followed the good advice and shall always be thankful that I did so.

"Whatever may be the experience of others, the beneficial effects of the change were apparent in my case almost immediately. My stomach, which had rejected other food for so long, took to Grape-Nuts most kindly; in a day or two my headache was gone, I began to sleep healthfully and before a week was out the scales showed that my lost weight was coming back. My memory was restored with the renewed vigor that I felt in body and mind. For three years now Grape-Nuts food has kept me in prime condition, and I propose it shall for the rest of my days.

"And by the way, my 2½-year-old baby is as fond of Grape-Nuts as I am, always insists on having it. It keeps her as healthy and hearty as they make them." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason.

Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

$5 A DAY SURE. Portraits 25c, frames 12c. Cheapest outfit on earth. Wholesale catalog free. Agts. wanted. FRANK W. WILLIAMS & CO., 1208 Taylor St., Chicago

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AGENTS WANTED Sell $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 35c; best seller; 200 per cent. profit. Write today for terms. F. H. Greene, 115 Lake St., Chicago

FORTIFY GREAT LAKES

Toledo to Have a Fort According to Present Plans.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—In his annual report, made public today, General Alexander McKenzie, chief of the United States engineers, states that the war department has under consideration the defense of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river. No details of the fortifications which are to be placed upon the Great Lakes are given. The mere statement that after the completion of work on the fortifications of sea ports the Great Lakes problem will be taken up, is made by the general. It is supposed that the war department contemplates carrying out the plans of the Endicott board, which prepared an elaborate scheme of national defense some years ago. It is said that these plans call for the construction of a number of forts at startegetic points on the Great Lakes.

General McKenzie today in commenting upon his report said: "The board has not got to the point at which the details of the plans for the fortifications of the Great Lakes can be given. The general plan will be to afford protection to the large cities on the Great Lakes. Of course we are not expecting any trouble with Canada, and

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

WEDNESDAY.
So brief the time to smile,
Why darken we the air
With frowns and tears the while
We nurse despair?
Stand in the sunshine sweet
And treasure every ray,
Nor seek with stubborn feet
The darksome way.

THURSDAY.
Amid the snares misfortune lays
Unseen, beneath the steps of all,
Blest is the Love that seeks to raise
And stay and strengthen those who fall.

FRIDAY.
When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadow of disgrace shall fall, instead
Of words of blame, of proof of thus and so,
Let something good be said.

SATURDAY.
Forget not that no fellow being yet
May fall so low but love may lift his head;
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet
If something good be said.

SUNDAY.
And so through this world of ours we go,
Bearing our burdens of needless woe,
Many a heart beating heavy and slow
Under its load and care.
And oh, if we only knew
That God is tender and warm and true,
and that He loves us through and through,
Our hearts would be lighter than air.

MONDAY.
Always the shadow of war, but on go the works of peace;
Always the shadow of death, but of joy life feels no lack.

TUESDAY.
Oh, just to help a little to bring it nearer—
The day of peace and duty that is faintly dawning now;
Oh, just to have the vision that may see it clearer clearer,
Tho' the heavy mists still linger upon the mountain's brow.

Moving Forward in Spite of Outward Seeming. Fellowship Spirit Makes Life Worth While

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The world is moving.

It is moving forward, and better still, it is moving upward.

I use the word "upward" in the sense of high ideals, in the endeavor to live according to a constantly broadening understanding of duty.

The pessimistic among my readers will at once affirm that I do not know what is going on in the world or I could not have such a belief.

They are mistaken. He who runs may read daily of the sickening corruption in high places; of the misery, the want, the wrong-doing in the low; of "man's inhumanity to man" everywhere; of the betrayal of trust; of crimes committed through selfish greed, or sensual indulgence; but he may also see the gradual and splendid awakening of people to the need, nay, to the absolute necessity, of a change, and a change that goes deeper than a mere scrubbing of the surface, a scrubbing too often done with dirty water. He may watch the purification and uplifting of the long established means of human betterment, but he may also discern the multiplication and growth of effort along different lines, the opening of doors that lead into new fields of action, a clearer understanding of the great Master's teachings regarding love and charity and tolerance, and an increasing disposition to believe that the Golden Rule may be practicaly applied to every relation of life, in the home, in society, in business, in politics, in government, between individuals and between nations.

To forward these movements by every means possible, through sympathy, if in no other way, without feeling that the path we are treading is the only one leading "to the stars," is to help to bring the better conditions which are surely growing out of the struggle and turmoil of the present. And then each one of us may say with truth:

This is my reward—development
From what I am, to more, and most;
For this I plead;
Wrought out, by being wrought upon,
By deeds, reflective, done in love,
For those in need.

One of these movements which seems to be attracting attention, and to be worthy, has its home in Los Angeles, California. Its founder and present pastor is B. Fay Mills, known, years ago, as "the boy evangelist," now grown into a man of lofty spirit and purposes with a broadened outlook, but with the same energy and enthusiasm as characterized him in the old days.

The society has a good name, that of Fellowship. It was a sermon recently preached by Mr. Mills which particularly attracted my attention at this time. Its subject was, The Fellowship Spirit, and he illumined it with ideas not especially new perhaps, but which always bear repetition. I quote a few things from the abstract of his sermon printed in Unity:

The Fellowship of Spirit, he declares, is the Modern Spirit. We do not preach against the Jews, nor live we the reflected virtues of the early Christians. To us the Gospel for today is a Gospel for today, and we mean to

Act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'erhead.

In other words, it is not the past that is to be considered, nor yet the future, but it is the vital life of the hour that is passing, throbbing with the great problems demanding solution, which we are to hold close in thought and action.

The fellowship spirit, again, he tells us, is the helpful spirit. We say each with Lincoln, "Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower, where I thought a flower would grow."

It does not need to go far afield to understand what this signifies, for the man whom all true lovers of his country delight to honor clothed its meaning in a simple symbolical utterance that none can mistake.

Another thing Mr. Mills dwelt upon was this, and I can easily imagine the fervid eloquence with which he supported such affirmations:

"The fellowship spirit is the Truthful Spirit. We believe in the unity philosophy; there is but One, and that One is everywhere. Events and people and our own divine selves can be trusted. Evil exists only in appearances and by trust we can see beyond appearances and behold the Blessed Reality. Suffering is prolonged and given a power it does not possess, by resisting it and labeling it "evil." We ought to love all kinds of "enemies," and they would be transferred into benefactors."

Mr. Mills declares the fellowship spirit to be the eternal spirit, the consecrated spirit, and finally, the unselfish spirit, which wills to withdraw the personal element in activity and to be purely a lover and giver. Nothing in life matters except that we be lovers for "where love is, there God is also." And then he closes by saying that if the society had a creed it might well be expressed in these words:

In Fellowship of living things,
In kindred claims of man and beast;
In common courtesy that brings
Help from the greater to the least;
In love that all life should receive,
Lord, we believe!

In peace, earth's passions far above,
In pity measured not or priced,
In all souls luminous with love,
Alike in Buddha and in Christ,
In any rights that wrong retrieve,
Lord, we believe!

In truth that falsehood cannot span,
In the majestic maxim of laws,
That weed and flower and worm and man
Result from one Supernal Cause,
In doubts that dare and faiths that cleave,
Lord, we believe!

Built upon such foundations we may well believe the society will live and grow in vigor of spirit, sending its influence afar, as well as near, and proving itself one of the means by which truth may be made to prevail as against corruption, and the higher ideal become more nearly the Real.

The cultivation of the "fellowship spirit," so well described by Mr. Mills, need not wait for the formation of a center. It may be made one of the objects of every club that exists or will exist anywhere in the land. The growth of such a spirit gives life and vigor and purpose, as is instanced by a little story in the Woman's Journal concerning a club in Colorado.

The president wrote to Mrs. Decker to ask her how to revive the waning interest of the members, winding up her letter with the words: "We have sung to ourselves until we are tired and bored!"

Mrs. Decker, in the midst of overwhelming demands upon her time, wrote in reply these few words: "Try to sing to others. My busy day; excuse brevity."

Great was her regret that she could not give what she thought would be the real help asked for. This was intended simply as an apology—nothing more. Months after that the president of this same club wrote to her that her letter was an inspiration. "As an experiment," she said, "I divided my club into five sections and sent them out into the schools, hospitals and poorer districts to 'sing to others,' and the result is simply marvelous. Interest has revived, we are growing in numbers and, better still, we are worth while."

This is simply an illustration of the power of the fellowship spirit upon the life. Not that it is necessary for every club "to sing to others" in just the same way, but anything which calls for unity of action in order to bring some good to those outside of their own limited circle, brings warmth of feeling, higher purposes, and greater interest in living and doing. That is what the club president meant by saying "we are worth while."

It is a glorious thing to be "worth while" in the world. The doing of great things is not necessary, but it is the living outside of the selfish self, no matter how quietly that is done, living in the fellowship spirit with all one's circumstances and surroundings, that wins such guerdon.

I know a young girl, earning her own living, lately become sorely crippled for life, with the door thus closed upon the many things the young look forward to, who preaches a sermon without words every time I look into her face. There is always a smile there, touching with its radiance the background of brave endurance of suffering and disability. "Why should I feel that there is nothing more of pleasure in life for me?" she said once. "There is a great deal if I will only think so, and not worry over what cannot now be helped." And so she goes patiently and bravely on, making her life "worth while" in the sight of everybody who comes within her circle ofinfluence.

It is the "fellowship of spirit" that is thus back of all truly successful living, that gives warmth and radiance to the character, just in proportion as it enters into its fiber and vitalizes its outward expression.

The Cozy Corner

A MERRY GATHERING.

There was a merry gathering of the clans in the Cozy Corner this morning, several "sisters" having taken time from their numerous duties to run in with their fancy work for a few minutes' chat with "Alice M. B." and the other members of the household.

Mrs. H. C. Myer, who looked altogether too youthful to be a grandmother, asserted that she was, and in proof showed us the dainty cradle robe she was making for her first grandchild. She said she took such comfort handling the pretty soft wools of which it is made, that she thought it a pleasant duty to tell Alice about it.

It is crocheted "star" stitch in five strips, three of pink, and two of cream white, each strip being eight inches wide and forty-eight inches long. They are to be joined with a loose overcasting stitch on the under side, so that the seams will not show at all, and the robe is to be finished with a border of alternate pink and white shells, two inches deep.

Mrs. Myer told us that when this baby's mother was a baby, her (Mrs. Myer's) mother knitted a similar robe for her in plain garter stitch, that was very pretty and serviceable.

ANOTHER BIT OF FANCY WORK.

This having been duly admired, Miss Emma Dean produced a bit of fancy work which she has just finished in "odd moments." It was a centerpiece made of alternate squares of white linen and crochet work. The squares were about four inches and the linen ones had a tiny hem turned down all around and were edged with feather-edged braid.

For the crocheted squares she made a chain a little more than four inches long to allow for the "take up" in the work and chocheted a little pattern that just filled up the square.

When the squares were all finished she overcasted them together, taking one loop of the braid to a stitch, with a corresponding length (about two stitches) of the crocheted edge. It was finished around the outside with a running vine pattern, put on with mitred corners to avoid a "pucker."

The work is light for hands that are not very strong, and being in such little pieces is more interesting because one can finish a piece at a "sitting" which seems more like accomplishing something than when the same amount of work is put on a large piece of work which must be put by for another time.

She confessed that the linen she used was part of the interlining of her father's old shirt bosoms, but it was perfectly good, and as she said "would last a lifetime and never cost a cent!"

The crochet thread was No. 60 linen. She had twelve linen and thirteen crocheted squares in her piece, but it could be made larger or smaller for different purposes, or made oblong instead of square to suit the use for which it was intended.

PRETTY CENTER PIECE.

A dainty bit of work was "introduced by Miss E. L. E." It was another centerpiece, this one having a circular center of sheerest linen, and a border of "knot-stitch" crochet. The linen was given the narrowest possible hem and buttonhole in a long loose stitch all around. Two balls of crochet thread and a rather large steel needle were used in the border, the thread being taken double. The border was caught into the buttonholing at the edge of the linen, and twelve rounds completed the work, making a centerpiece of about twenty inches in diameter, the linen filling eight inches of this amount.

SOME OTHER THINGS.

Something rather unique in the way of a pillow cover was presented by Mrs. Gradolph. It was nothing more nor less than a piece of very fine French gingham, in a blue and white check about a quarter of an inch square. Having folded it to the size she wanted, she was making diagonal lines in cross-stitch with red embroidery cotton across it, taking a check to a stitch. These lines were about six checks from each other, and were to be crossed again with other lines in the opposite direction, making a lattice of red across the gingham.

The effect was very pretty, and the work was easy and not at all tiring to the eyes. The cover was to be finished with a ruffle of the blue and white, overcast with red at the edge, and made to button on the underside so that it could readily be taken off for laundering.

For any one who has a camera at their service, pretty little presents can be made by preparing strips of ribbon in a solution of salt, ammonia and ammonium chloride, afterwards sensitizing it in silver nitrate. The ribbon can then be used to print tiny landscapes or photographs upon, and after toning like ordinary printing-out paper, can be used for various small articles such as needle books, pin cushions or book markers.

A WITCH HAZEL POPGUN.

The other day I was reading in a magazine of an amusing and curious entertainment which is afforded from witch hazel shoots. What it said was this: If you want a brand-new sensation bring home some branches of witch hazel having both flowers and unopened seed pods on them and put them in vases of water. The pods burst at the most unexpected times, and pepper you with their hard, shiny, black seeds. Witch hazel bears flowers and ripened seeds from late September until November, and as it grows freely in the woods and along country roads it is usually not difficult to find.

The children and I like to study the wonders of nature so I tried this and brought home some witch hazel shoots on which were fresh flowers and seed pods that had not opened. We put these in water and watched them closely, but in spite of our watching the seeds pods burst open when we least expected it and scattered a fine shower of hard seeds all over the kitchen floor.

Our kitchen is a sunny room and we spend a good share of our time in it, especially in the winter. We have one part of it near two south window that we call "our parlor." I have a bright strip of rag carpet across the floor in this "parlor," cheese cloth curtains at the windows—I know those curtains have been washed and starched a dozen times—and some geraiunms and other plants on the window sills. It is a bright corner and most any time you can find some member of the family sitting there for rest or enjoyment.

But I just started to tell about our witch hazel popgun. We tried the experiment and we are going to try it again, for it was "heaps of fun."

I have a question to ask of the Cozy Corner flower growers. It is this: I saw somewhere that if you picked shoots from nasturtium plants in the fall and put them in a glass jar filled with water, and hung the jar in a sunny place, the shoots would grow and blossom all winter. I have tried this plan, but it did not work. The shoots withered and died and had to be thrown out. Can any one tell me why I failed?—Mother Jenny.

The Household editor thanks all who have responded so promptly to "Alice's" request, and hopes that the interest in this fancy work may be kept up for a time at least, since it would seem to be of benefit to many who, like "Alice," have more leisure than strength, and are glad to know of some light work that will prove both a pastime and a means of giving pleasure to others.

While crochet and knitting patterns must as a general thing be ruled out because of the difficulty in setting them up, still exceptions may be made occasionally in case any very desirable ones are sent in.

A CROCHETED CAPE

Let me suggest that your yoke cape be of your own crocheting. It's easy enough to make, if you'll be patient. If the stitches don't come right the first time you make them, try again.

To crochet a yoke cape you will need six skeins of cream white and three

YOKE CAPE.
—From Good Housekeeping.

skeins of colored Shetland floss, a bone crochet hook, No. 6, six-inch size, and a half yard of No. 5 ribbon. Double the colored yarn and make a chain of 100 stitches. Work back in single crochet stitch. One the next row, work 21 single crochet stitches; increase in the next by putting three stitches in one; work one single crochet in each of the next four stitches; increase in the next stitch, as before; work one single crochet in each of the next 50 stitches; increase in the next stitch; work one one single crochet in each of the next four stitches; increase in the next stitch; one single crochet in each of the next 21 stitches. Continue working back and forth with single crochet stitch (always taking the stitch from the back to form a rib), increasing in the middle of the three extra stitches, every row, until you have 36 stitches between the widenings of shoulders. This completes the yoke.

To crochet the cap, use the white yarn (single thread). Chain of three and work a treble into each of the first four stitches; (a treble, sometimes caued a high stitch, is made the same as a double crochet, only the floss is wound about the hook twice instead of once. The stitches are worked off the hook thus: Draw floss through two, floss on the hook; draw through two; floss on the hook; draw through two); into the fifth make a shell of four treble with chain in the center—four single treble, one shell, four treble, one shell, all the way across.

The second row is made the same as the first, but work your treble around those in the former row, making shell as usual, putting the stitches into the center of the shell in former row; work back and forth in this making 14 rows of one row of color, making six stitches in each shell. Two rows of white, making six stitches in each shell. Two rows of color making six stitches in each shell. One row of white making six stitches in each shell. Three rows of color making six stitches in each shell.

Finish with a shell and picot edge of white around the cape, and run a row of trebles around the yoke of ribbon.

Detailed instructions for crocheting will be mailed free of charge. — Anna Ash, in Good Housekeeping.

THE CRADLE OF CHRISTIANITY

CHURCH OF SAN MIGUEL, AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

This ancient church, dating back to about 1550, is said to be the oldest church in the United States, and is therefore called the "Cradle of Christianity in America." The original structure was destroyed by Indians, but the church was rebuilt in 1710. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, is the oldest seftlement in the United States. It is the center of a great agricultural and stock raising region abounding in mineral resources. Its streets are narrow and crooked, and most of its buildings are of adobe, or sun-dried brick.—The Technical World.

A Cupful of Rice.

The Possibilities of a Cupful of Rice.

For a family of three, we take one cupful of rice and boil it in one quart of salted water, until it is all "pop-corny," as the boy says. This is served at noon with sugar and cream for a simple luncheon dessert. At night or next morning, as it happens to be most convenient, we take part of the cold rice left over, beat it up with an egg and a little salt, and make croquettes to be fried in butter. As there is still some remaining, a little custard is thickened with it and baked for the second day's luncheon dessert, and there you are!

Rice Griddle Cakes.

Boil one-half cupful of rice; when cold mix with one quart sweet milk, the yolks of four eggs and flour enough to make a stiff batter; beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, stir in one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream of tartar, add a little salt and lastly the whites of the eggs; bake like other cakes on a griddle. A nice way to serve them is to spread them while hot with butter and jelly or preserves; roll them up, cut off the uneven ends, sprinkle with sugar and serve immediately.

Baked Rice With Cheese.

Boil one cupful of rice in one quart of salted water, drain well and add two wellbeaten eggs, one tablespoonful of grated cheese, one-half tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Bake twenty minutes in a shallow buttered tin.

KERNELS OF WISDOM

Concerning "tainted money," it is said that the "taint" comes oftener from the use to which it is put than from the way in which it is made.

After the usual cry about women neglecting their duties for public meetings, it is refreshing to read in a man's paper this paragraph: "It doesn't look exactly right for a man to be attending a meeting of a committee on the state of the country at some street corner, while his wife is splitting the kindling."

The new secretary of state, Mr. Elihu Root, is quoted as saying: "My feeling is that the things one has an opportunity to do are substance, and the things one tries to get are shadow."

"It is as natural that we should attain the thing we long for with all our hearts and persistenly work to obtain, as that a stone should come to the earth when hurled into the air. The ambition, the desire, the longing, the hunger, the struggle towards the aim, these are the forces of gravitation which bring us the desired result."

"It's a thousand times better to read a little and think a great deal, than to read a great deal and think a little."

The five chief staples which the United States sends to Japan are flour, kerosene, cotton, leather and canned goods.

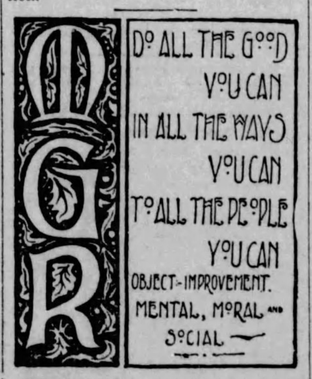
In Appleton, Wisconsin, Indian girls, graduates of a government school, are working in the kitchen. They get the same wages as white girls, and they are said to be much more efficient. They have studied domestic science, and their practice of it is very satisfactory.

A full-blooded Mohawk Indian of Toronto is supreme chief ranger of the Supreme Independent Order of Foresters at a salary of $15,000 a year. No "Lo poor Indian" about that, is there?

"Love is the great educator, the great unfolder of youth. As the sun is the only thing that will bring out the sweet juices and develop the delicious flavor, the exquisite beauty and tint of fruit and flowers, so love is the only thing that will develop the sweetness and beauty of a child. It is the only power that will call out the true, the natural, the responsive side of its nature.

"The father who uses policeman methods in training his children loses his hold upon their love and confidence, the most valuable treasure of a parent."

On this subject Roosevelt says: "Fundamentally the questions of love and confidence between parents and children underlie the whole social system—not only underlie, but are. Our civil life, in the long run, will rise or sink as the average family is a success or failure. All questions of social life will solve themselves if the children are brought up to be the highest they are capable of being, if our social and family relations are as they should be; if not, no material prosperity, no progress in literature, art, success in business, or victory in war, will make up for it to the nation."



Today our description of summer journeys is continued in an interesting letter from "Indiana Wabash."

"After five weeks of pleasant sojourn in Colorado, I am again at home and ready to tell the M. G. R.s something about my journey. Right here let me say that I wore my M. G. R. badge every day while I was gone, and failed to see another like it.

"Taking advantage of the rates made for the G. A. R. encampment, I purchased a ticket to Pueblo, and went via Chicago and Omaha to Denver. In crossing the different states on my route I found Illinois to consist of rolling prairie land, well tilled farms and good buildings. What I saw in Iowa was much like this part of Indiana, beautiful and seemingly prosperous with considerable timber. I saw very little of Nebraska as I went out, but in coming home I passed through the southern part of the state in the daytime, and will have to admit that 'Sunflower Kid' has not exaggerated much in his description of it.

"When I reached Colorado, I thought I had never seen a more desolate country. There seemed to be nothing of it but sand hills and irrigating ditches. At Fort Morgan a cousin joined me, and on our arrival in Denver we proceeded to 'do' the city, and I immediately changed my mind about Colorado. A more beautiful city would be hard to find; it is well named 'the city of lights.' The three days I spent there will long be remembered as days full of pleasure.

"We visited the United States mint and the state house, both beautiful and costly stone structures. In the latter I met Judge Gunter, of the supreme court, whom I found to be a kind and cordial gentleman. One afternoon we called on Mr. Luke Wilcox, the editor of Farm and Field. He gave us a hearty welcome, and though he is nearly blind, having lost his sight while writing a book, he is one of the sunniest, most jovial men I ever met. He took us to the Tortoni, where we were served yith cream and cake, and kept us laughing for an hour or more with his funny speeches. Later he took us to the printing room of the Denver Post-Dispatch, where we saw the great presses turning out papers at the rate of 35,000 per hour for each press!

From the printing office Cousin and I went to the City park, a delightful place, with lovely flowers, a beautiful lake, many wild animals, and, as it happened, an Indian encampment to complete the scene. On Sunday morning we went to the Christian Science church, a lovely cream white stone building, where, though we were unbelievers in their faith, we were kindly received.

In the afternoon we went to University park, a restful spot, where we spent the rest of the Sabbath in quiet chat of childhood days. At night we went to Trinity church, where we heard a noted New Jersey divine preach an excellent sermon. This is one of the finest and best equipped churches in the city.

Next morning I parted company with my cousin, and went alone to Colorado Springs, where I think I spent one of the happiest days of my life. Checking my hand baggage at the station, I took a car for Cheyenne Canon. Walking up the canon I saw the pillar of Hercules, Cupolas, and other curious rock formations, and some vividly blue bluejays. Paying an entrance fee at Cheyenne Pass, I proceeded to Seven Falls. Imagine, if you can, one gigantic fall after another, seven in number, pouring down the mountain side!

Looking up, I wondered if I could ever climb the 265 steps to the top of the falls, and as nothing is ever gained without an effort, I concluded to try it any way, and when I finally reached the top the scene spread out before me was full compensation for the attempt. After resting and eating my luncheon, I felt the day would be incomplete unless I could reach the summit of Cheyenne mountain and visit the spot where at one time reposed the body of Helen Hunt Jackson. Following the steep, rugged footpath, I eventually found the place, and after resting a few moments, walked on out on Inspiration Rock, which is rightly named, since one would indeed be a poor specimen of humanity not to be inspired by this magnificent view. Would I could paint you a pen picture of it as it appeared to me, but words or pen can never describe it! Looking down the pass on a clear day, one can see over the Colorado plains for a hundred miles, and it was all so gloriously beautiful that all sense of fatigue left me as I gazed, and I felt like a "new woman!"

Time was passing rapidly, so I retraced my steps to Colorado Springs, where I took a car for Manitou, changing there for one that took me to Pike's Peak, reaching the trail at 6 p. m. Although night was fast approaching, I kept going up, stopping occasionally to gaze at the mountains, or to peer into the deep gorges, until I had climbed perhaps two miles, almost to the top of the first mountain. Here darkness overtook me, and the moon peeped out over the mountain tops, but I had no sense of fear. It was hard to break away, but going slowly down the trail, stopping at the iron springs on the way, I finally reached Manitou and left for Pueblo, where I arrived about midnight, and after attending to my baggage, which had preceded me, and bought a ticket for Trinidad, I reached a hotel about 1:30 a. m.

At Trinidad I found relatives awaiting me, who spared no pains to make the succeeding weeks ones of great happiness to me. We visited Simpson's Rest, Prospect Point, the coke ovens and coal mines, and all places of interest in or near the city, and while I cannot tell you about all the pleasant people I met there, I will say that the residents of Colorado are free, whole-souled and cordial.

From Trinidad I went to Raton, New Mexico, crossing the Raton mountains through a tunnel near the top, and here I was met by a dear cousin and her little son, with whom I spent a very pleasant day and a half. On my return to Trinidad I found a cousin from Kansas had stopped off on her way to California and Oregon, and as we had not met for many years, we were especially delighted at this opportunity for a visit. She remained only a couple of days before proceeding on her journey, but I stayed a week or two before starting for home via St. Louis, where I spent a pleasant day with a nephew, finally arriving here, October 6, safe, sound and happy.

CHURCH FAIR HINTS

In arranging for a church fair, consider your workers, and be careful to assign each one to the work she can do best. Do not ask a timid woman—one who never does anything without asking her husband, and dares not ask him for money—to solicit either money or advertisin; place your prettiest girls on that committee, with a good, business woman as chairman.

In appointing committees, be sure and not place on the same one women who are not on good terms with each other, as they will not work in harmony. If there are tickets to be sold you will find children excellent assistants if you give them one ticket in ten, or something like that. The most successful way of doing extensive soliciting for an institution, or object, is to give the work to one experienced and trustworthy person, paying her a salary, or commission, on all she collects. Amateur solicitors seldom have very good success.

Let there be one person at the head of all committees; it is her place to see that all do their work and they should all report to her. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," and too many "head women" will be very likely to spoil any work. If there is no woman in your society who can, or will, assume this responsibility, ask a man to do so. Men are very useful sometimes, if they are kept in their proper place, and they certainly do know how to push things along better than the majority of women. Besides, they like to think they are of use in the world.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR AUG.

New Work..... ..... Buckeye Jr.
Solutions..... .....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a distinguished American poet and journalist, born in Cummington, Mass., November 3, 1794. At the age of ten he published translations from some of the Latin poets; at thirteen he wrote a vigorous political poem entitled the Embargo, and at eighteen composed Theotopsis, a poem full of beauty. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar, and for ten years he practiced with diligence and success. In 1825 he removed to New York, and was engaged as an editor of the New York Review, to which he contributed many of his best poems. In 1828 he became principal editor of the Evening Post, the leading Democratic paper of the city, which he conducted until the time of his death. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1832, and were regarded as the highest efforts up to that time, of the American Muse. He published various other works, and visited Europe three times, each time gaining material for new efforts. He had undertaken to write a popular history of the United States, but died before its completion, his decease occurring June 12, 1878.

BELLE BURRITT.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If 15 men can build a wall 12 ft. high in 1 week, how long will it take 5 men to raise it 20 ft.?

UNCLE WHITAKER.

3.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in month, but not in week;
My second's in onion, but not in leek;
My third is in 'possum, but not in coon;
My fourth is in sun, but not in moon;
My fifth is in stove, but not in hearth;
My whole is the name of the god of mirth.

E. SUGDEN.

4.—HALF-SQUARE.

X X X X X X X X
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X

1.—The Peruvian bark tree.
2.—A lover of any art or science.
3.—Neglect to enforce one's rights. (Law.)
4.—One pronunciation of the word "either."
5.—A prophet.
6.—A state of Central Europe. (abbr.)
7.—A division of time. (abbr.)
8.—A vowel.

PAULINE.

5.—QUERY.

What battle was fought and won by the Duke of Wellington with either artillery or cavalry?

BUCKEYE JR.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "For in religion, as in friendship, they who profess most, are ever the least sincere."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of October 26.

1.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
2.—6.6 miles. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming triangle: Profit, remit, omit, fit, it, T.
4.—Betsy Prig.
5.—Andrew Jackson married Rachel Donelson, the divorced wife of Captain Robards.
6.—John Randolph wrote: "Thy credit keep; 'tis quickly gone, Being got by many actions, lost by one."

Chat.

The solution sent by E. Sugden to his problem answered today is this: 10x16.5 equals 165x12 equals 1980; 1980 divided by 15 equals 132x16 equals 2112; 2112 divided by 320 equals 6.6 miles.

The Bannership for September goes to Buckeye Jr. for most new work used, and to W. P. E. for most solutions sent in during the month.

Pauline, R. Davis, Buckeye Jr., H. A. Winslow and Hawkeye made up the Cademy class this morning.

Pauline, please send the name of your "Who Was He?" when you write again.

H. A. Winslow, you are almost a stranger, but are nevertheless very welcome whenever you "blow in."

Concerning the criticism of "New Idea" on a recent problem, sent by Buckeye Jr. the author has this to say: "In solving problems of this kind, I have found it the best plan to use the decimal fractions, instead of discarding them, as I am led to believe Mr. Iowa Idea" did. If he will do the same, I think his answer will agree with mine. Would like to hear from W. P. E. and Hawkeye on this problem."

On this same subject R. Davis, an old Columnite, says:

"I think New Idea is wrong. The correct answer is 1931.36+ ins. The area of any polygon equals the square of one of its sides, multiplied by the area of a similar polygon whose side is 1. In this case multiply the sq. of 20 by 4.8284."

Little Iceland is said to be the very castle and capital of woman's rights. More than seven thousand Iceland women belong to the Woman's Political League. The women can vote for all elective offices except for members of the legislature, and it is presumed that they have so far denied themselves this right in order to have something to look forward to in the way of conquest.

WHISTLING JIMMY.

These lines by Mr. Naylor are recited by his 12-year-old daughter, who at the end of each stanza whistles the appropriate tune on her piccolo.

Little Jimmy Wiggin is a jolly little lad—
But not a soul in town would call him "fraidy;"
He's never quite angelic, but he's hardly ever bad—
And the pathway of his life is never shady.
He's always blithe, no matter how the weather fouls or fairs,
He whistles up his courage, and he whistles down his cares;
And he brightens up the household as he scampers down the stairs
Of a morning—always whistling "Peggy Brady."

He interviews the cistern pump and scrubs his hands and face—
The icy bath to Jimmy is a joy, sir;
He hurries to the dining-room and drops into his place—
A-thinking of the pancakes he'll destroy, sir.
He eats without a murmur what he finds upon his plate—
And then he hustles off to school, for fear he will be late;
And his mother stands and watches him go skipping through the gate—
And hears him whistling "Yankee-Doodle Boy," sir.

All day long does Jimmy study very, very hard—
And never is he saucy or unruly;
Out of doors an imp is he about the schoolhouse yard—
But indoors he's a model youngster, truly.
Lessons over for the day, he grabs his books and slate
And dashes past his comrades—for he hasn't time to wait;
And his mother stands a-watching for him at the old front gate—
And hears him coming whistling "Mister Dooley."

Whistling Jimmy Wiggin! He's a jolly little elf—
Antic as a brownie or a pixey;
Sunny as a summer day, and always just himself—
Just a little laddie quaint and tricksy.
Once his father, irritated, said: "You little loon!
Here's a dollar—if you'll stop that Mister Dooley tune."
Well, Jimmy took the money, smiling like a harvest moon—
And then began to whistle "Down in Dixie!"

—James Ball Naylor.

The Dogs of St Bernard

The St. Bernard Hospice is well known the world over for the work it does in saving the unwary traveler who gets lost or storm-stayed in the mountains. As is well known they have trained dogs, that are sent out to find and bring the lost into safety. It is said that in one instance these dogs rescued nearly two hundred tourists from great danger of death.

Last summer occurred the funeral of one of these dogs, a real hero, who alone had saved thirty-four human lives. Our Dumb Animals gave an account of the solemn service in which the priests of St. Bernard sang a Te Deum and all of them were moved to tears, because of the passing from among them of a valuable life and devoted friend. The following has just been published:

SONG OF THE TRAVELERS OVER THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.

St. Bernard is a mountain grand
As any there is in Switzerland;
And many a legend of it is told,
How Hannibal and his legions bold
Came over its pass in the days of old.
But what care we for that bygone age,
For better subjects our hearts engage
In the noble monks of St. Bernard,
Who o'er the snow region keep watch and ward.

CHORUS.

Then hurrah! hurrah for the noble monks,
And the dogs of St. Bernard,
Who over the regions of ice and snow
Keep vigilant watch and ward.

St. Bernard owns a convent old,
Its prior and monks are as good as gold.

THE ST. BERNARD HOSPICE.

Nine hundred years or more has it stood,
And noble the deeds of its brotherhood,
And noble the deeds of its servants good—
Its servants, the grand old dogs whose name
All over the world is known to fame,
Whose service asks no greater reward
Than the love of the monks of St. Bernard.

CHORUS.

Then hurrah! hurrah for the noble monks,
And the dogs of St. Bernard,
Who over the regions of ice and snow
Keep vigilant watch and ward.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

$4.95 STEM WIND
GENUINE DUEBER
THE LOCOMOTIVE SPECIAL
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STEM SET
BEEING IS BELIEVING. Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch to you by express for examination. You examine it at your express office and if as represented pay express agent our bargain sale price $4.95, and express charges and it is yours. Order to-day as this advertisement will positively not appear again.
R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 550 Dearborn St., Chicago.

REFORM IN THE QUAKER CITY

Mayor Weaver Wins a Great Victory.

FUSION BY 100,000 VOTES

Berry, Democrat, for State Treasurer, Goes in With the Reformers—Riots in Philadelphia.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 7.—Mayor Weaver has won his fight in the battle against the Republican organization in this city and the fusion forces allied against the ring in the state have overturned the old majority and carried the state for Berry for state treasurer. The City Party, as the combination of elements opposed to machine rule in Philadelphia is called, has carried the city, they claim, by 100,000 majority. The organization's friends concede defeat by 20,000. In the state the machine is defeated in a terrific landslide, which will snow under their whole ticket by probably 150,000 votes. In the city the candidates win: For sheriff (City Party), Wilson H. Brown; (Rep.), Joseph S. Neff. County commissioners (City Party), Rudolph Blankenberg and Edward A. Anderson; (Rep.), Howard A. Chase and William Emsley. Coroner (City Party), J. M. R. Jermon; (Rep.), Thomas Dugan. The entire City Party ticket is elected. In the state the great fight was between the condidates for state treasurer, Thomas Wire (Fus.), William H. Berry (Rep.). J. Lee Plummer. Berry was elected. But above and beyond all the evidence of the power of the police in politics and this was used to the limit for the City Party, the tremendous overturn is a clear proof that "reform" was in the air. "The people" in the city and state have apparently made up their minds that they will have no more of the Penrose-Durham-McNichol ring; no more of the state element which allowed heavy deposits to be made in a broken bank like the Enterprise National of Allegheny.

The exposure of graft in city affairs; the giving out of huge contracts to a favored few, the so-called insolence of the leaders, have all borne fruit. T. Gillett's report on the filtration plant with its bald charge of six millions lost to the city was the last straw. In the state the Enterprise bank's candidate was the knock out blow. Conservative county folk all over the state have made up their minds that there has been too much looseness in state treasury affairs and that any change will be for the better. How complete was the dissatisfaction can be estimated when rock-ribbed Republican counties like Schuylkill, which usually gave 4,000 Republican majority today gave 5,000 majority for Berry and fusion, so it has gone all over the state, so too it has gone in the city, where all party calculations have been upset by the overwhelming wave of reform which has swept down on, engulfed and overwhelmed the famous organization once welded together by the master hand of Matthew Stanley Quay. Tonight the city is thronged with a wildly cheering mob, shrieking, howling, whooping for Weaver, Gordon, Berry and reform. "Smash the ring," "knock out the looters," "take the lid off the treasury" and like tocsins resound on every side. The lights are dim at organization headquarters and watchers wait only for another day. They have had enough of this one.

This is a brief, cold resume of the greatest battle Philadelphia and Pennsylvania has known in a generation. Never has there been such vituperation, never such a savage and ruthless hauling over the coals, and today's election was a fitting close to the campaign. Riots, assaults, raids on polling places and all manner of election rows marked the election in half the wards of the city. The police ran things largely to suit themselves. They were hurled into Republican strongholds singly, by twos and by squadrons. Scenes of the most disgraceful character marked the day, not only in the so-called slum wards, but even in the more respectable wards. Republican leaders were arrested right and left and kept away from the polls for hours. Among those taken into custody were Harbormaster Samuel G. Malony, Deputy Coroner John Hammond, State Senator Keyser, and a score of others. It was rough house to the limit. Republican leaders and the administration differ as to what function the police performed. Neither side will deny that the police were in politics to the limits never before known in the history of the city. Assistant Director South sat at his office in city hall, and virtually commanded the situation by 'phone. No one at city hall had any idea how many arrests had been made when the polls closed. Hundreds upon hundreds of prisoners were gathered in patrols and sent to city hall and the various districts. The election court sat all day. There were magistrates sitting almost continuously all over the city, but they could not dispose of the cases as fast as the police gathered them in. The hospitals in the center of the city did a land office business, patching up broken heads, and riot calls came so fast that the police could hardly keep up with them. "Go the limit" was apparently the spirit if not the exact letter of the orders to the police.

The storm centers were the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards. All the lawyers who appeared for the Republican voters complained to the court that arrests by the wholesale were being made and that the whereabouts of the prisoners were being kept secret so that they could not be released in time to cast their votes.

Election officers were arrested in all sections of the city on various charges. As indicating the high fever heat at which some of the police were working on a subpoena server, who sought to serve Lieutenant Koester with a subpoena compelling him to appear and tell what he knew about the arrest of Maloney, reported to the court that Koester declared "to h—l with the subpoena."

One of the most sensational events of the day was the arrest of Harbormaster Maloney in his bailiwick, the Fifth ward. The warrant charged conspiracy to debauch the election and a dozen policemen went to make the arrest. Although Maloney made no attempt to resist he was roughly hustled into a waiting patrol wagon and taken to the police station. At the station house he was subjected to a rigorous search, the police, it is said, hoping to find some bogus ballots or deadly weapon on his person. They were unsuccessful. Every delay possible was made in disposing of his case and Mr. Maloney's lawyer vainly attempted to find out what the actual charges against him were. It was not until late in the afternoon, after his lawyer had exhausted every possible means that he was accorded a hearing. He was held in $600 bail for a further hearing on Friday.

The result on the contest over the state ticket was productive of some surprise.

In Pennsylvania, as in New York, interest in the Philadelphia city and county contest overshadowed that in the election throughout the state.

In Philadelphia city and county only a few minor offices were to be filled, but the great fight was on the showing of strength between the gangsters and the reform element or City party, led by Mayor Weaver. In the state the voting today was for the following state officers: Treasurer, justice of the supreme court and three judges of the superior court. The Republican nominee for treasurer was indorsed by the Citizens' party, the Democratic nominee by Prohibitionists, Independents and the Lincoln party. The Republican nominee for judge of the supreme court was indorsed by the Democrats, Independents and the Lincoln party. The Republican nominees for judges of the superior court were indorsed by the Citizens' and Lincoln party, and the Democratic candidates by the Independents, the minority party being permitted, under the law, to select one judge.

RHODE ISLAND SURPRISE

Entire Republican State Ticket Is Victorious.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 7.—The Republican state ticket as well as the Republican nominees for the legislature are elected by 1,000 majority. The Democratic party's plan for the calling of a constitutional convention to revise the state constitution in order to effect a reapportionment of the legislature on a basis of population was the paramount issue in the campaign in Rhole Island. On the state ticket the contest has been very close, with the result on the governorship in doubt until the returns were all in. Up to the close of the polls indications pointed to the election of ex-Governor Lucius F. C. Garvin, the Democratic nominee for that office against Governor George H. Utter, the Republican candidate. In the face of this almost certainty everything pointed to a clear sweep of the other state officers by the Republicans. There was much apprehension on the part of the Republicans as to the outcome of today's struggle in view of the close shave the party had last fall. Then when the greatest efforts were made to bring out the entire strength of the Republican vote, in order to secure the re-election of United States Senator Aldrich, and President Roosevelt threw all his influence to the party candidates, Utter defeated Garvin by only a few hundred votes. The state senate was concedede to the Republicans and returns indicated they will have a working majority in the lower house.

AMERICAN PARTY WINS

Salt Lake City Again Has an Anti Mormon Mayor.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 7.—At a late hour the New American party claimed the election of Thompson, their candidate for mayor by a safe majority. The mormon capital had one of the bitterest three-cornered fights this fall ever known in the metropolis of Utah. The American or Anti-Mormon party waged its first city campaign. The non-Mormons formed the great majority in Salt Lake city, making it easy for the American party to win, by polling the full Gentile vote. Apostle and Senator Reed Smoot advocated and worked for the election of William J. Lynch, the Republican candidate for mayor, while Apostle Charles W. Penrose was out openly for Richard H. Morris, the Democratic nominee, who was up for re-election. Morris being the Mormon candidate drew almost the full strength of that element. Americans made their fight solely on the Mormon issue. Ezra Thompson, the American party's standard bearer, was mayor for two terms, ending a couple of years ago.

HERRICK SAYS HE IS ELECTED

Laylin Figures Out Safe Plurality for State Ticket.

BIG SLUMP IN CITIES

Rural Districts Will Save Republicans From Defeat—Returns Slow and Meager.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Columbus, O., Nov. 8.—Governor Herrick and Secretary of State Laylin, figuring on the election returns at the executive office at midnight, expressed the belief that the final figures would show the election of the governor and all the Republican state ticket by a plurality below their expectations but still safe, probably somewhere between 10,000 and 50,000. They base this upon the fact that, while in the large cities the rate of Democratic gain had been far in excess of the rate necessary to wipe out Secretary Laylin's plurality of last year, outside of the cities the rate had been far below that figure or only about 26 per cent per precinct. Mr. Laylin called attention to the fact that of over 3,500 precincts in the state only about one-sixth were in the large cities. This, he said, made him feel sure that the Republican state ticket would have a safe plurality.

Senator Dick has issued a statement to the effect that the returns so far indicate the election of Governor Herrick and the entire state ticket.

The Republican plurality in Ohio has been reduced back to its normal figures of pre-free silver days, say somewhere between 10,000 and 50,000. Just where it will fall cannot be told tonight, but that it will be a safe plurality is as nearly a certainty as election night figures ever can make it. Not only is Governor Herrick and the entire Republican state ticket elected, but the governor who was made the target in a nasty fight seems to have led his ticket everywhere. Just where the Anti-Saloon league made its impression on the ticket is not apparent in the returns up to this time.

It was a night of vicissitudes here in the capitol. Political fortunes went up and down for the followers of the major parties. As usual the Democrats came in for the part of the fellow who laughs first. When the returns came in from Cincinnati and Cleveland showing most unusual Democratic gains they at once concluded that it was all over and proceded to celebrate. Many Republicans were inclined to take on corresponding gloom for it was in the cities that Governor Herrick was expected by politicians of both parties to fare best. It was the country that was said to have a rod in pickle for him. Well it seems to have turned out just the other way. The cities sloughed him, while in the rural districts, so far as heard from at midnight, simply permitted their abnormally large Republican pluralities to drop off.

The thing worked by the rule of contraries in another respect. It was never dreamed by even the most visionary Democrat through the campaign that any of the rest of the Republican state ticket below the governor was in the least danger. Many bets were made here that there would be 25,000 between the governor's vote and that of General Harris. Well, so far as complete returns have been received the governor seems to have led his ticket, and if it should prove that the result is closer than now seems probable, the governor may be elected and all the rest of the Republican state ticket defeated. That is far from probable, however.

About 10 o'clock the jollifying Democrats were rudely brought to by the announcement that the rate of gains had fallen off alarmingly after reports had begun to come in from the rural part of the state. It was necessary to maintain a rate of Democratic gain of 56 per precinct to elect Pattison. The rural part of the state was only making it 26 per precinct. It was ascertained that only about one-sixth of the 4,300 precincts of the state were in the large cities. On this showing, of course, a Pattison victory could not be figured out, and there was gloom about the Democratic state headquarters.

Chairman Garber, however, confidently claimed the election of Mr. Pattison, and Rev. P. A. Baker sent a telegram of congratulations to him.

Chairman Dick issued a statement to the press at midnight claiming the state for Gov. Herrick and the entire state ticket by a safe plurality. Up to midnight Chairman Dick had received almost no reports from county chairmen. There were two exceptions in the northwest. Hardin county, which reported a Republican plurality of 500, and Allen county, which gave a Democratic plurality of 1,000. In this county the governor will have a plurality of not less than 1,500, although the Democrats have elected their entire county ticket and city ticket with the possible exception of Innis for prosecutor. It probably means the election of the two senators from the Franklin-Fairfield district. Of course the four Democratic candidates for the house in this county are elected.

COX MACHINE BADLY BROKEN

Cincinnati Goes Democratic in Part.

JUDGE DEMPSEY IS MAYOR

Republican Leader Who Was Denounced by Taft Says He Is Now Out of Politics.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 8.—After a bitter campaign, in which the only real issue was "bossism," the local Republican machine, acknowledged by high authorities to be the most perfect in the country, went down to defeat, when the Democratic candidate for mayor, Edward J. Dempsey, with some of the allied ticket, was elected by a majority that was at first placed at 15,000 votes.

Geo. B. Cox's candidate was H. L. Gordon, and he attributed his defeat to the wave of reform which has been sweeping over the country. Gordon came here from Wichita, Kas., and during his eight years in this state he has been almost continually in office, serving as lieutenant governor and vice mayor and in other important places. Dempsey, the successful candidate, is a man of the common people, of irreproachable record as a citizen and as a common pleas judge.

The turning point in the campaign probably was Secretary Wm. H. Taft's famous Akron speech, in which he upheld the Republican state ticket but openly denounced Cox's Hamilton county machine and advised Republicans to support the first and vote against the latter. The local reformers made the most of this and to the fire already kindled fuel was added by Gov. Folk, of Missouri, who spoke at a monster rally a few nights ago. Gov. Lafollete, of Wisconsin, also helped along with an alleged nonpartisan speech before a concourse of insurance men.

An honest elections committee was made up of representative citizens, who took personal charge of the campaign to prevent illegal voting of all kinds. Scores of warrants were sworn out on the eve of the election and in the notorious Silver Moon saloon precinct alone it was estimated that 150 illegal voters were frightened away. The bitterness of the campaign brought feeling to a fever heat, and brought out the largest registration and vote outside of a presidential year. The scenes of rejoicing on the streets were unprecedented, even women taking part in the demonstrations.

Geo. B. Cox, the veteran Republican leader, gave out the following statement: "Now that the election is over and the people have signified their preference for city, county and state officials, and I sincerely trust that they have selected wisely, I wish to announce to the public that from this day, after twenty-five years of active service in the ranks of the Republican party, my personal activity in politics shall cease. I will continue to vote the Republican ticket, but others must bear the burden of future campaigns. To the local Republican organization and the many friends that have stood with us in the past I tender most grateful thanks for their unswerving loyalty and support. I hope for their future good will. I feel too bad to laugh, and too big to cry," he concluded.

John M. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for governor, when communicated with at his residence at Milford and given the first news of Judge Dempsey's election, said it was not unexpected; that he knew the people would triumph over "bossism" and believed if Johnson had carried Cleveland by 7,000, there was no doubt of his own election. He sent greetings to Judge Dempsey.

The returns were unusually slow in coming in owing largely to the prevalence of scratching today. Reports at midnight gave the Republicans considerable hope as to a number of candidates on the city and county tickets, although Dempsey's election was conceded by all.

In the face of the overwhelming odds that were presented by the earlier and the apparently sure precincts, the Republicans' figures seemed to rally at the eleventh hour to the assistance of the candidates. From the down town districts, the results so hostile that the Republican leaders early conceded a landslide to the Democrats and the Democratic experts gave out equally enthusiastic calculations, were somewhat upset. Dempsey, but no other Democrat. That is the possibility. Dempsey and a few other Democrats. That is the probability, at midnight.

DEFEATED MAYOR SKIPPED

Madison's Executive Snowed Under After Row Over Election.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Madison, Ill., Nov. 7.—Ford Garesche was swept into the mayoralty office today by a vote of 400 to 1, while Mayor Coyle slipped out of town with his family. It is not known where he has gone. Even his closest friends do not profess to know, but they doubt very much that he will return before Madison has time to forget about the exciting scenes incident to today's election. Two hundred citizens, many of whom are armed, swarmed around the town hall this afternoon and demanded a special election to elect a mayor. It came about through the failure of Mayor Coyle to comply with the order of the circuit court at Edwardsville to call a new election following an election contest last spring. Coyle was alleged to be too friendly with St. Louis poolroom keepers, who sought to run here.

PRES. ALEXANDER IS ILL

Has Been Confined to His Bed for Past Two Weeks.

Deerfield, Mass., Nov. 7.—The condition of James W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is reported as being serious. He is confined to his bed and for two weeks has been unable to sit up more than a few minutes a day.

Mr. Alexander was moved to Mrs. Sarah McThai's sanitarium several weeks ago. His physicians have attempted to keep his whereabouts secret.

Mr. Alexander will not be able to leave Deerfield for several months even under the most favorable circumstances.

LAUNCHES IN COLLISION

American and British Boats Come Together--No Lives Lost.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 7.—An American and British launch were in collision late last night in the Annapolis Roads. The British launch, which belonged to H. M. S. Como, was so seriously injured that it was in a sinking condition when hauled on board the Como. The American launch sustained no damage.

There were no casualties. One British sailor jumped overboard during the collision, and as he was sinking the friendly hand of an American tar rescued him.

LABOR TICKET IS ELECTED

San Francisco Choose Schmidt for the Third Time.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—Mayor Schmidt and the entire union labor city ticket is elected by a majority of about 8,000. Perfect weather brought out a tremendous vote in the municipal election here today, the largest vote ever cast being polled. No municipal contest for years excited so much interest as the one ended by the battle of ballots today in which the principal competitors were Mayor Eugene E. Schimdt, the Union Labor candidate for re-election, and John S. Partridge, the choice of the fusion party made up of the united Republican and Democratic parties. During the last two years of Schmidt's incumbency the feeling grew extremely bitter among a large class of citizens of both the old parties against the methods of the commissioners appointed by the mayor to administer the municipal government. In consequence it was decided to combine the strength of the Republican and Democratic organizations against him.

DEMOCRATIC MACHINE WON

Louisville Fusionists Lost Election by 2,500.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 7.—The Democrats elected their city ticket headed by Barth for mayor by 2,500 majority, and 29 out of 35 candidates for the legislature throughout the state. The most bitterly waged contest for municipal ownership control of Louisville ever known in a score of years ended when the polls closed this evening. There were two tickets in the field, that of the fusion element, headed by Joseph T. O'Neil, and the Democratic ticket, led by Paul C. Barth, candidate for mayor. The fusionists disregarded party lines in selecting their candidates. The fusion candidate ran under the Republican emblem and had the indorsement of the party, though O'Neil is a Democrat. The fight was against the so-called Democratic machine.

GORMAN AMENDMENT LOST

Maryland Will Not Disfranchise the Negroes.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7.—The Republicans elected McCullough for state comptroller and defeated Senator Gorman's constitutional amendment disfranchising negro voters by 20,000 majority. The election in Maryland today was for comptroller of the state treasury, members of the legislature, and county officers, and in Baltimore for judge of the supreme court, sheriff, city court clerk, and surveyor. The main issue of the hard fought campaign was the proposed constitutional amendment, the avowed purpose of which was to disfranchise the illiterate negro voters. This provision was vigorously opposed by a large number of Democrats, including Governor Warfield, Attorney General Bryan and United States Senator Rayner, who contended that it would open the way to flagrant election abuses, with the result that many Democrats, as well as independents, openly joined the Republicans.

Senator Arthur P. Gorman led the fight for the constitutional amendment, declaring that if it carried he would retire from politics. The vote cast in Maryland today was heavier than is usual in an off-year election, due entirely to the bitter struggle aroused by the disfranchising amendment. The foreign vote in Baltimore, which has heretofore been divided between the two old parties, was today cast almost solidly with the Republicans. During the campaign the chief Republican leader was Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, who was very active in making speeches and in party conferences. Senator Gorman also worked hard with his large following in the Democratic party to carry the state constitutional amendment.

SECOND MURDERER SUICIDE

Man Who Shot His Wife Kills Himself in Jail.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 7.—Following closely upon the suicide of Albert H. Darwin in the county jail yesterday, Adam Boyer, a prisoner charged with the murder of his wife, ended his life early today by hanging himself from a water pipe in his cell. In the same cell with Boyer were two prison trusties. So quietly did Boyer do his work, however, that neither of the other men knew that he was dead until they awakened this morning. Boyer shot and killed his wife in Berea several weeks ago, and a posse searched unsuccessfully for him for two or three days. Later Boyer gave himself up to the Cleveland police.

KILLS STATE'S DISPENSARY

Senator Tillman's Scheme Knocked Out in South Carolina.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 7.—Returns late tonight indicate the defeat of the state dispensary system. An election of unusual interest has been going on for some time in South Carolina, which wound up today, the voting having been by counties. There were no candidates in the field. The issue at stake was the state dispensary. Under a state law providing for a referendum the people of South Carolina were called upon to choose between a continuance of Senator Tillman's dispensary system, which had been so badly administered as to become obnoxious to the decent element throughout the state, and the local option system which prevailed before the dispensary law was adopted.

KING OSCAR'S CABINET.

Stockholm, Nov. 7.—The cabinet underwent some changes at the last moment before the names were submitted to King Oscar, who now has approved the new ministers as follows:

Premier and minister of justice—M. Staaff.

Minister of foreign affairs—M. Trolle (minister at Copenhagen).

Minister of war—Colonel L. B. Tingsten.

Minister of finance—M. J. E. Biesert.

Minister of marine—Rear Admiral Hidner.

Minister of education—Fridtjuf Berg.

Minister of the interior—M. Schotte.

Minister of agriculture—Goeste Tamm.

Ministers without portfolios — Dr. David Bergstroem, M. Hallner and M. Marks.

Andrews' Brother Notified.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 7.—Alvin E. Andrews, brother of Milton Franklin Andrews, this afternoon admitted his belief in the report from San Francisco that his brother was dead.

When informed of the death of Milton Andrews at an early hour today, Alvin Andrews said he did not believe the story. During the day he went to see an attorney for the purpose, it is understood, of arranging for the removal east of the body of his brother, if this be possible, and to take charge of any property which his brother might have left.

Not to Her Taste.

Chicago Record-Herald.

"What," asked Mrs. Oldcastle, "do you think of Turgenieff."

"Oh," replied her hostess, "I don't like it at all. Josiah's very fond of it, but I prefer mock turtle."

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS 25 CTS

ELECTION RIOTS IN NEW YORK

Tammany Clubs in McClellan, but Jerome Wins.

HEARST IS CONTESTING

His Battered Lieutenants Hasten to Aid in Ferreting Out Fraud and Violence.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

New York, Nov. 8.—The face of the returns from Greater New York, at 1:30 this morning indicated the re-election of Mayor McClellan by between 3,000 and 4,000 plurality over William Randolph Hearst, the municipal ownership candidate. Mr. Hearst, however, alleging wholesale frauds, announced that he would contest the election. William Travers Jerome (Ind.) has won in the race for the district attorneyship over James W. Osborne, his Tammany opponent, by 8,000 plurality.

At midnight Mr. Hearst declined to

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

admit his defeat and declared his intention to contest the election. At that time returns from 184 election districts had been received. McClellan had 205,598, Hearst 203,370 and Ivins 130,326 votes.

The following statement was issued at midnight by W. R. Hearst: "We have won this election. All Tammany's frauds, all Tammany's corruption, all Tammany's intimidation and violence, all Tammany's false registration, illegal voting and dishonest count have not been able to overcome a great popular majority. The recount will show that we have won the election by many thousands of votes. I shall fight this battle to the end in behalf of the people who have cast their votes for me and who shall not be disfranchised by any effort of criminal bosses. (Signed William Randolph Hearst.)"

Max Ihmsen, of the Municipal Ownership league, said that the league had evidence of 50,000 illegal votes having been cast. He said that frauds have been discovered in all five boroughs and that the law committee of the

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

league is gathering the evidence. Mr. Ihmsen also announced that all the candidates in all boroughs on the Municipal Ownership league ticket had assembled at Mr. Hearst's office in the Hoffman house for an all night conference on the situation.

After a campaign unusual in its public interest and excitement, Tammany Hall met defeat in its hard fought efforts to elect James W. Osborne to the district attorneyship of New York county, and saved the mayoralty of the city by probably only a few thousand votes. So close was the contest that up to 11 o'clock the

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

result was not certain. The extent to which the Tammany organization was shaken may be judged from the fact that there was no fusion of the opposition parties, the means by which the organization has been combatted heretofore, but that Jerome, running as a candidate of no party and with his record in office as his platform, succeeded in overcoming the former prestige of the Democratic organization, and William R. Hearst, standing as the nominee of the Municipal Ownership league, a new factor in New York politics, came within a few thousand votes of being elected mayor.

At 11 o'clock, when about half the returns for New York county were in, it appeared that Jerome had won by several thousand. His triumph was almost entirely a personal one and showed that an appeal may be made successfully to voters on the strength of personal honesty and persistent, systematic denunciation of graft and political bossism. Mr. Jerome's campaign was conducted with especial opposition to Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall and his reputed wealth, and the result practically is a defeat for Murphy as well as for Osborne.

Up to 11 o'clock Mr. Hearst, who carried the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, refused to concede his defeat, and his campaign manager declared that a contest would be made. William M. Ivins, the Republican nominee, was third in the race for mayor and ran far behind Hearst.

Bird S. Coler was elected borough president of Brooklyn on the Municipal Ownership ticket, and Hearst carried that borough by a plurality of 15,628. The returns up to 11 o'clock indicated that McClellan's pluralities in Manhattan and the Bronx and Richmond would more than overcome the Hearst pluralities in Brooklyn and Queens boroughs.

At his headquarters, declaring with an oath that he did not care to be mayor, Candidate Hearst added, "But I am going to see to it that every man who cast his vote for me gets it counted. I am going to contest this thing and fight it out to the bitter end." Fairly shaking with anger, these words were spoken at midnight to his excited district leaders, who were rushing to his headquarters in the Hoffman house. They had come rushing to him with stories of fraud, of intimidation, of assault, of attempted murder. Men battered and bruised were helped by friends into the room. One man had a broken arm dangling in his sleeve. Another's head had been cut open and the blood was trickling through his bandages. Tammany thugs in the lower East Side had all but killed them.

JAMES W. OSBORNE.

John Palmieri, candidate for judge of the court of special sessions on the Municipal Ownership ticket, is in a hospital, severely injured as the result of an attack upon him. He escaped a bullet fired at him only to be set upon and beaten. Joseph Cody, candidate for sheriff, was saved only by his own great strength and ability to fight the crowd that set upon him.

From many parts of Manhattan reports poured in of the greatest violence and crimes at the polls that New York has ever known. The acts of John Y. Kane in his strongest days in Gravesend were declared to be mild compared to the deeds committed today in the Tammany districts led by Thomas Folley and Tim Sullivan, Little "Tim" Sullivan, John F. Oakley and Chas. F. Murphy. Murphy refrained from appearing in person during these attacks, but Oakley, commissioner of water, gas and electricity, led his own band through the Fourteenth assembly district and with clubs and fists beat the Hearst and Jerome men without restraint.

WILLIAM M. IVINS.

At midnight Mr. Hearst, surrounded by aids summoned from every part of the city, was marshaling his forces for a prompt and long fight upon Tammany. Lawyers were summoned by the score to take the affidavits of the bruised and battered men coming in from the battleground.

Some of them had been sent to the Tammany stronghold, where the returns were held back to see that a fair count was had. Superintendent Morgan's deputies were gathered in wherever they could be reached. Special deputies were sworn in and sent in cabs and automobiles to prevent further frauds.

District Attorney Jerome, ex-Judge Cohen and their lieutenants were convinced at 11 o'clock that Tammany leaders were making a last desperate effort to count Jerome out of his election by doctoring the ballots in the Sixth and Eighteenth assembly districts. Ex-Judge Cohen was very indignant that the returns from these two districts were being held up. He said it did not look right and he believed that crooked work was being done with the returns.

Jerome watched the reports and noted that many of the election districts returns in these two assembly districts had apparently been certified at the various polling places, but somehow or other they did not reach their destination.

An analysis of the vote for mayor shows that Hearst polled a little more than 200,000 votes, and that apparently these votes were drawn almost equally from the Democratic and Republican parties, yet McClellan's vote this year was about 110,000 smaller than his vote of two years ago, while Ivins' vote was about 125,000 smaller than Lowe's vote

CLARENCE J. SHEARN.

of two years ago. These figures, however, may not be entirely accurate, owing to the fact that a number of Republicans voted for McClellan in order to aid in the defeat of Hearst. Hearst's large vote shows that the Municipal Ownership league must be reckoned with as a factor in the city's politics. Coler's election as president of the borough of Brooklyn gives the league representation on the board of estimate and apportionment, which has control of the city's expenditures. It is estimated that this board will direct the outlay of $900,000,000 during the next four years.

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send no money
We ship on 30 days' credit if you will have your merchant or bank guarantee account. FREE—4 miniature bottles of Selected Fulton with each 2 gallon demijohn or 8 quart bottle order accompanied with cash.
Full Quart Bottles of Rye or Bourbon are expressed prepaid in plain boxes, either 4 for $3., 8 for $6. or 12 for $9. If not satisfied with goods, return, and if paid for all your money will be refunded by first mail.
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SOLE OWNERS U.S. REG. DIST'Y No. 27, 6TH DIST. KY. Orders from Mont., Wyo., Colo., N.Mex. and West thereof, must call for either 20 full quart bottles, or 6 gallons in demijohns, or a cask, for $15. by prepaid freight. Write for express terms.
Our book "A Fair Customer" Mailed Free.

SHORT APPLE YEAR.

Boston Prices Advance and Farmers Reap Benefit.

Boston, Nov. 8.—Even the conservative dealers in apples have advanced the price a shade in some varieties, a common Baldwin bringing today $2.00 to $2.50, and the range on better grades advancing to $3.50 as the top price. The heavy demand for good apples continues unabated while the dealers find it difficult to provide the stock desired. They face a situation totally different from what it is in more plentiful years, for then the farmer dies the worrying about getting his crop to market and about what he shall realize on it, where as now the farmer can sit down at home and wait for the market man to come to him with an offer. Here in Massachusetts, for instance, the crop, while it is not large, is excellent so far as quality of the fruit goes, and the farmer knows that he can get as high as $2.50 per barrel right on the farm. The commission houses have agents out through the country districts, purchasing whole orchards at the most reasonable prices they can get.

SHONTS RESUMES DUTIES

Has Entirely Recovered From His Recent Indisposition.

Washington Nov. 7.—Chairman Shonts, of the Isthmian canal commission, has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to actively resume his duties. He is now in New York.

Mr. Shonts will be the guest of honor at the banquet of the American Hardware association here on Thursday evening, and will speak upon the work of the commission on the isthmus during the past year. His speech will give the facts about what has been done in the various branches of preliminary work, and will be mainly a forecast of his forthcoming report to congress.

BODY OF AMERICAN FOUND

On Mediterranean Shore Near Rome --But Little Clue to Identity.

Rome, Nov. 7.—The body of a middle-aged man, supposed to be an American, has been found on the Mediterranean shore between Porto D'Anzio and Nettuno, 25 miles from Rome. There were no signs of violence, but the police suspect the body was robbed after death, as they found only two lire in silver in his pockets, though they found a gold watch of American make on the body and thus suppose that the corpse is that of an American.

The police also found a satchel near the body. According to papers found with the body, the deceased was a doctor named A. M. Harris, but up to the present time it has been impossible to identify the corpse.

HEARING IS CONTINUED.

Detroit, Nov. 7.—Hearing on the application in the Wayne circuit court for a permanent restraining order to prevent the sale of the Independent Co-operative Telephone company to the new Home Telephone company, organized by St. Louis capitalists to develop the local independent field, was today put over until Nov. 20. Judge Mandell issued a temporary restraining order yesterday.

BEAUTIFUL GOLD CROSS FREE
ALL THE RACE LATEST STYLE
Here is a beautiful piece of jewelry that any lady or girl would be proud to wear. An exact copy of the expensive solid gold diamond set cross only experts can tell the difference. The chain is 20 inches long, gold pattern, fastened with patent clasp. You can get this Cross and Chain FREE by sending name and address. We will send you an assortment of our handsome art pictures which sell at sight. No money required from you in advance. Sell the pictures and send us the $1 collected and we will send you this beautiful piece of jewelry free. H. P. COMPANY, Dept. B. Wilson Bldg., Chicago.

A Test Will Tell
What Liquozone Can Do for You---and It Is Free.

You who are waiting—we ask you again to try Liquozone; to try it at our expense. You'll regret this delay when you learn what the product means to you.

Do as millions have done—stop doubting; give Liquozone a test. Then judge it by results. Germ diseases—and there are scores of them—call for a germicide. Those are the diseases to which Liquozone best applies. Don't cling blindly to old-time remedies, if you don't find them effective. Let us prove the power of the new.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. Today there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years, science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma	Goitre—Gout
Abscess—Anaemia	Gonorrhea—Gleet
Bronchitis	Hay Fever—Influenza
Blood Poison	La Grippe
Bowel Troubles	Leucorrhea
Coughs—Colds	Malaria—Neuralgia
Consumption	Piles—Quinsy
Contagious Diseases	Rheumatism
Cancer—Catarrh	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Skin Diseases
Dyspepsia—Dandruff	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fevers—Gall Stones	Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:

Kidney Troubles	Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles	Women's Diseases

Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free, I will take it.

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W 307 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

Home Made

Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BATTLESHIP VIRGINIA

To Be Given Preliminary Trial on November 21.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The navy department is arranging to have the preliminary trial of the battleship Virginia, now building at Newport News, take place about November 21. This brings another big battleship close to the point where she will be ready to be placed in commission and carry the flag out upon the high seas.

Like the battleship Rhode Island, which has reached the trial stage, the Virginia has a displacement of 14,948 tons, and is designed for a speed of 19 knots. Her complement calls for 40 officers and 772 enlisted men. The Virginia is fitted as a flagship.

FAVOR LARGER WARSHIPS

For United States -- General Board Submits Recommendations.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The sentiment among naval officials in favor of larger warships with increased gun power, will, it is said, result in an appeal to congress to increase the tonnage of the two battleships authorized by March 8 last to 18,000 tons.

The general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is at the head, has submitted to Secretary Bonaparte a recommendation for a naval increase program. The secretary now has the subject under consideration.

In addition to the recommendation of the general board he will have before him the views of the naval board on construction which is composed of bureau chiefs of the department. It is understood that the general board has recommended the construction of battleships of greater tonnage than any yet projected for the American navy.

USING CHILEAN MONEY

Salvador and Chile Likely to Come to Blows.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—The Examiner publishes an interview today with H. B. McKey, an American mining man returned from Salvador on the Newport, who tells of impending trouble between Chile and Salvador as follows:

"The Salvadorean government has run short of silver, and in order to avoid the coinage of more silver pesos has adopted the Chilean dollar as its own. It has stamped the Chilean coin with a small Salvadorean coin called a 'Media Real.' The Salvadorean dime is imbedded in the Chilean dollar and is widely circulated in the Central American republic. The Chileans have sent officials to Salvador to enter a protest and they threaten to back up their demand for the withdrawal of the coinage by sending warships to Salvador."

MONEY FROM A LOTTERY

Will Pay Expense of Expedition to the North Pole.

Brussels, Nov. 2.—An expedition to the north pole under the patronage of the Belgian government, is about to be organized. The expenses, estimated at $2,000,000, will be defrayed by a national lottery on an extensive scale. The expedition will require three years' preparation.

Are You a Man

My Dear Brother: Are you the strong and kingly man you ought and want to be, or have the reckless acts of by-gone days brought loss of strength and thrown your nervous system out of tune? Do advancing years make work go hard; and are you lost to men's delights because of lack of vim and vigor? Then use my

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

The same Wonder-Workers, advertised in the same papers, and sold by the same man from the same place for 8 years, during which scores of medical frauds have busted or gone to jail. My Wonder-Workers do not contain any poison, and they do not excite. They build up, strengthen, cure. Their use, one tablet at a dose, three times a day, cured over 600,000 cases of Weak Back, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele, Low Vitality, Weak Organs, Nervous Debility, Lost Ambition and Kidney and Bladder Troubles in Men of All Ages during the past 8 years easier, quicker and cheaper than they could have been cured in any other way; and on my honor as a man I tell you that you can be a man of vim and vigor if you, too, use

Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men

Be a strong, peerless, fearless, nervy, manly man, and hold high carnival with perfect health. The price is Only One Dollar per box, always cash with order, by express at your expense, or $1.15 by mail in plain, sealed package prepaid. If you order please mention this paper. I give men a square deal and am your friend,

GEO. S. BECK, 44 Main St., Springfield, OHIO

IS AFTER INFORMATION

On Insurance Matters—Roosevelt Confers With Morton.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, Saturday night called at the White House and spent an hour with the President. The object of the call was not made public although it was surmised that the President desired information bearing on the insurance situation. Mr. Morton left the White House in time to take the midnight train to return to New York.

SENATOR SMOOT'S CASES

Will Be Disposed of Before End of Next Congress Session.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Senator Burrows, of Michigan, the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, who has arrived in Washington for the coming session of congress, said last night that he expected to have the cases of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, disposed of before the term ends. Senator Smoot's seat is being contested on the ground that he is a member of the Mormon hierarchy.

BIG CITRUS FRUIT CROP

In California—Large Acreage of Oranges and Lemons.

Ventura, Cal., Nov. 2.—The citrus fruit crop promises to be from 10 to 15 per cent. greater than last year in this county, and the price also promises to be better especially on oranges. The growers in several parts of the county have made extensive additions to their packing houses, notably in Santa Paula and at Limonera.

This year the orange crop in the Ojai will reach 75,000 boxes. Santa Paula will grow 125 carloads. The Fillmore section will have 200 cars and Piru and Camulos 25 cars. Of the lemons there will be 350 cars from Santa Paula and Limonera, and 90 cars from Fillmore.

Last year Limonera, where the biggest lemon orchard in the world is located, shipped 265 cars. Many new orange and lemon orchards have been put out during the past season.

X-RAY QUEERED MARRIAGE

Now There Is a Breach of Promise Suit Pending.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2.—Because Rosena Grover refused to allow him to inspect her lungs by means of the X-ray in a hunt for suspected tuberculosis germs, James E. Zook, mayor of Ballard, broke his engagement with the young woman and has been sued by her for $25,000 damages for breach of promise. When the two appeared in the superior court today Zook was informed by Judge Albertson that justice and science did not always run hand in hand, and that affairs of the heart have not yet been placed by law in the realm of physiology. The X-ray machine, therefore, will not be permitted to serve as a gauge of Miss Grover's distressed affections.

SULTAN MUST ACT AT ONCE

Or There Will Be a Joint Naval Demonstration.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The exchanges of communications going on between the powers have reached a stage where a joint navel demonstration against Turkey is practically assured unless the sultan promptly accepts the plan of the powers for financial reforms in Macedonia.

President Roosevelt Issues Thanksgiving Proclamation

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—The President has issued his proclamation for Thanksgiving.

The proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A proclamation:

When, nearly three centuries ago, the first settlers came to the country which has now become this great republic, they confronted not only hardship and privation, but terrible risk to their lives. In those grim years the custom grew of setting apart one day in each year for a special service of Thanksgiving to the Almighty for preserving the people through the changing seasons.

The custom has now become national and hallowed by immemorial usage. We live in easier and more plentiful times than our forefathers, the men who with rugged strength faced the rugged days; and yet the dangers to national life are quite as great now as at any previous time in our history. It is eminently fitting that once a year our people should set apart a day for praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of good, and at the same time that they express their thankfulness for the abundant mercies received, should manfully acknowledge their shortcomings and pledge themselves solemnly and in good faith to strive to overcome them.

During the past year we have been blessed with bountiful crops; our business prosperity has been great. No other people has ever stood on as high a level of material wellbeing as ours now stands. We are not threatened by foes from without. The foes from whom we should pray to be delivered are our own passions, appetites and follies, and against these there is always need that we should war.

Therefore I now set apart Thursday, the 30th day of this November, as a day of thanksgiving for the past and of prayer for the future, and on that day I ask that throughout the land the people gather in their homes and places of worship, and in rendering thanks unto the Most High for the manifold blessings of the past year, consecrate themselves to a life of cleanliness, honor and wisdom, so that this nation may do its allotted work on the earth in a manner worthy of those who founded it and of those who preserved it. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirtieth.

(Seal.) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President.

Elihu Root, Secretary of State.

PUBLIC PRINTER NAMED

Charles A. Stillings, of Boston, Secures the Position.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Charles A. Stillings, who has been appointed public printer, is the son of E. B. Stillings, a Boston printer and learned his trade in his father's office.

He was born in this city 34 years ago. Upon the consolidation of the Stillings Press with another company three years ago, Mr. Stillings decided upon an independent career and secured the position of manager of the printers' board of trade at Washington. This board of trade is made up of a dozen of the local printing firms and it was Mr. Stillings' work to consider disputes with employes as well as to investigate large contracts, either with the government or with private firms.

After remaining in Washington for two years, Mr. Stillings went to New York, where he accepted a similar position as manager of the Printers' board of trade of that city.

The position which Acting Public Printer Ricketts will occupy under the new administration of the affairs of the government printing office will be determined by Mr. Stillings.

THE FUTURE OF AMERICA

Discussed by President of Great Northern Railway.

New York, Nov. 2.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway company, said yesterday that there is no quarrel between himself and E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, that there is not likely to be any, and is no cause for any. On Mr. Harriman's recent return from Japan he said that an era of competitive railroad building was at hand.

Mr. Hill said today: "I am not going to say a word about what Mr. Harriman said. Mr. Harriman has his ideas of development. I have mine, but I want to repeat that this talk of rupture, whether it emanates from Wall street or elsewhere, is absolute rubbish. More than three-quarters of what has been printed about this competitive railroad building has absolutely no foundation."

"The northwest," he continued, "is growing faster than any other part of the United States. The states between the Red river and the Pacific coast are growing faster than any other section. The natural resources of the country in the farms and forests and mines are greater collectively than in any part of the United States. For that reason the development of these resources is the foundation of this section's prosperity."

"How do you regard the future of the country?"

"Well, I am not a prophet. The country is great. But we must remember that the United States has some questions before it which it will have to meet and settle before its prosperity as a commercial nation will be on a permanent basis. As far as our domestic affairs are concerned, of course our natural resources are very great and of themselves maintain a high standard of prosperity. At the same time we must have customers to buy what we produce, as other nations are combining in such a way as may in the future make trouble for us on that score."

'Are monetary conditions in the west satisfactory?" he was asked. "On the whole, yes," said Mr. Hill. "The west has a great deal of money now. We have large crops to handle, and for that reason shall not be able to lend as much to the east as usual. But conditions are good."

ECONOMIC WAR IN SIGHT

Between Greece and Roumania Over Balkan Affair.

Washington, Nov. 6.—An open break between Greece and Roumania will, according to private information received in this city, soon make the dangerous situation in the Balkans still more complicated.

During the beginning of the last month Greece recalled its diplomatic representatives from Bucharest, and Roumania was thereby forced to withdraw her minister from Athens. The immediate cause for the breach was the fact that the sultan recognized the independence of the Koetso-Wallachs, a people living near the Greek border in Macedonia, who number perhaps 100,000. They belong to the Roumanian race, but are claimed by the Greeks to be under the command of the Greek patriarch in Constantinople.

Accordingly bands were formed on the Greek frontier and expeditions sent among the Koetso-Wallachs to force the latter to acknowledge themselves to be Greeks and to register that way during the census, then being taken in the Ottoman empire. The sultan did not interfere, and the Koetso-Wallachs were forced to ask for the help of Roumania. That country, desiring to be represented in any future partition of Macedonia, gave its help, and its intervention led to the present situation. As it is not possible for the two countries to attack each other, either on land or sea, the only damage they can inflict on each other, it is stated would be through an economic war in which, according to statistics, Roumania will have the advantage. From 1901-04, the Greeks imported 3,330,000 francs' worth of goods into Roumania, while the Roumanian imports into Greece did not amount to more than 1,500,000 francs. It also pointed out that of the 8,057 ships which visited Roumanian ports during 1903, 3,857 were Greek. There exists between Roumania and Greece a commercial treaty effective until July, 1906.

THREE HAZERS ARRESTED

Assaulted a Student Who Was Popular With Co-Eds.

Richmond, Ind., Nov. 6.—Because Harry Ross, a Richmond student of Earlham college, this city, was too popular with the co-eds to suit some of the jealous admirers, he was given a hazing Saturday night by three other students. They caught Ross on his way home from a social function, and, stripping off much of his clothing, treated him to a scrubbing with a coarse brush and cold water. Ross was roughly handled and his watch broken. Later he filed affidavits against Resin Reagan, Park Newlin and Frank Gardner, and they will answer charges of assault and battery in police court.

TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES

Amendment Will Probably Be Defeated In Maryland.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—The day before the election finds the leaders of both parties expressing confidence as to the result of the Maryland election.

Republican Chairman John B. Hanna said today that the proposed amendment to the constitution, the avowed purpose of which is to disfranchise negro voters, will be overwhelmingly defeated, and that the Republican candidate for state comptroller will be elected.

Democratic Chairman Murray Vandiver expresses himself as being equally confident of the adoption of the amendment and of the election of the Democratic ticket. Conservative opinion in both parties tends to the view that the amendment will be beaten.

DATE OF INAUGURATION

Will Be Changed From March 4 to Last of April.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The proposed meeting of the committee to consider the question of changing the date of the inauguration of the president of the United States on March 4th has been postponed from November 8 until November 28.

A large majority of the members of the committee are governors of states, and the change was made to avoid conflict with a meeting of the governors of the southern states. Most of the members of the committee who have been heard from favor the last Thursday in April for inauguration day.

OUTLAWS ARE ATTACKED

In Kentucky by Militia—Two Soldiers Wounded.

Middlesboro, Ky., Nov. 6.—Two soldiers were wounded and the local militia company was routed yesterday afternoon in an attack on an old house in the mountains which a band of 40 outlaws, led by Frank Ball, an alleged murderer, had converted into a fort. The soldiers retreated to the town, firing as they ran, at the bandits, who, emboldened by success, gave pursuit and from behind boulders and trees poured a hot fire on the state troopers.

Two of the soldiers failed to return with the remainder, and it is feared they have met their death at the hands of the outlaws. Shelby Ball, brother, of the leader of the bandit gang, is believed to have been shot. Outside of Shelby Ball, it is not known if any of the other outlaws were wounded, though two soldiers claim to have seen three men fall. It is not, of course, possible to verify this.

The fight was conducted from behind bowlders and trees, lasting for nearly two hours. The attacking party of soldiers did not make a direct charge, but sought to take the enemy in the flank. They might have accomplished this but for the discharge of a gun which gave warning of their approach.

Everything is quiet here this morning, but the soldiers are still patrolling the streets. The Law and Order League has received $2,000 with which to push the fight. Capt. W. F. Nicholson has been made president and it is believed order will soon be restored and business resumed.

AMERICA TO BE FIRST

To Build National Theatre as It Is Most Progressive.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Henry Arthur Jones, who shares with Pinero the premier honors for dramatic authorship in England, believes America will outstrip his mother country in the establishment of a national theatre.

The celebrated playwright, who arrived in Chicago for a brief visit three days ago, expressed his opinions upon this point in his hotel apartment last night, giving the American public credit for possessing a greater appreciation of the value of such an institution as an educational factor than his own countrymen.

"You are more alert, more alive upon all topics over here," he said. "I believe a national theatre will come sooner here than in England. Some one of your acute, sharp millionaires is sure to awake, sooner or later, to the possibilities which such a theatre would possess as a monument to his name, and to give the necessary funds."

HENDERSON IS WEAKER

Operation to Be Peformed as the Last Hope.

Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 6.—Colonel D. B. Henderson, formerly speaker of the national house of representatives, last night was at the point of death. He has been removed to a hospital.

Physicians say an operation may be performed in a last attempt to save the life of Mr. Henderson, who is suffering from partial paralysis.

52 MILES OF SEWERS

For Manila When the Plant Is Completed.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—According to specifications received by the local chamber of commerce, the city of Manila will have fifty-two miles of sewers and something more than ten miles of water mains when the plans that the insular authorities have in view are carried out.

The water supply will cross the Marahuina river and a dam will be erected three miles above Montalba and sixteen miles northeast from Manila. The diameter of the water mains will be 42 inches.

To furnish an outfall for the sewer system pipe to the length of 6,500 feet will be laid below the bed of the harbor of Manila and one double line of pipe will cross the Pasig river.

MEN THE FASHION SLAVES

Not the Women, According to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

New York, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has come to the rescue of her sex by flaying men for following fashion blindly. She says:

"Talk about slaves of fashion, we women are not in it with the men. They wear straw or felt hats, according to a certain date and pay no attention to the weather or to their own comfort, but that is not all. For years they have clung to the derby fashion, because it is the style, and if there's an uglier, more uncomfortable or more unhealthful hat than a derby, I don't know what it is.

"There's not one man in a thousand to whom such a hat is becoming. But tall men and short men, big-headed man and small-headed men, fair men and dark men, all stick them on and walk around with a selfsatisfied air.

"If fashion decrees a narrow-brim derby, all men wear narrow-brim derbies, regardless of the fact that the narrow brim makes the round face look like a full moon. If broad brims are the fashion, every man wears a broad brim, although it makes the thin-featured man look like a scarecrow. If fashion says brims shall roll sharply at the sides, even the man with large ears wears a sharp rolling brim, although he must know that it makes him look like a 'yellow kid.'

"Women will mind Fashion so long as she dictates something becoming, but they will refuse to look like frights to please her. But the men follow her blindly and devotedly, no matter at what sacrifice to their looks. And every fall I wonder what has become of the handsome men, until I remember that the ugly hat season has come upon them."

NO RAIN FOR SIX MONTHS

In Sections of California—Agricultral Sections Affected.

San Francisco, No. 2.—The weather bureau's report for October shows that California is suffering from an extraordinary protraction of the dry season. Agricultural interests in certain sections of the state are seriously threatened by the drought.

North of the Sacramento river in particular the farmers fear great losses. In that section of the state less rain than usual fell last season, and the lack of moisture this fall makes the outlook dubious. The last rainfall was on May 8, which was nearly six months ago. Only nine times in the last fifty-seven years has San Francisco had a rain in October.

TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

To Be Opened by Germany With United States.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Baron Speck Von Sternburg, the German ambassador, is expected to present in a few days to the state department the bases upon which his government is willing to enter upon negotiations with the United States government for a new trade treaty or some kind of an arrangement that will stave off the dreaded tariff war which otherwise the department fears must almost certainly begin within four months.

The state department has so far failed to admit that German contention regarding the arrangement, under section 3 of the Dingley act, by the terms of which the United States secures favored nation treatment in the matter of trade with Germany. This German view was based on the fact that new treaties exclusive in terms had just been made in a number of European countries and that America was debarred from claiming the benefits of the special low customs rates named unless it entered into a special convention with Germany.

But attention has now been called to the fact that this Dingley act, arrangement is by its own terms terminable upon one month's notice from either party, and it is not doubted that

BARON SPECK VON STERNBERG.

without prolonging the controversy over the effect upon the vitality of the Dingley act, arrangement of the new European treaties, Germany will give the requisite month's notice before March 1st next and thus terminate the life of the arrangement beyond question.

Nothing is known officially as to the substance of Baron Sternburg's proposals. He may propose a new arrangement under section 3 of the Dingley act, replacing the paragraph in the existing arrangement conferring minimum tariff rates upon American imports, by a new section limiting the minimum to a few articles of American origin. This has been suggested by the Germans on the ground that the general concession of minimum rates on all American products is a very much more valuable concession to America than this country is able to extend to Germany under section 3 because the reduced duties therein provided for are limited to distilled wines, vermouth, argols and works of art.

Another course is the negotiation of a general reciprocity treaty. Section 4 of the Dingley act, authorizing the negotiation of reciprocity treaties under specified conditions, has expired by limitation. The question of expediency of negotiating such a treaty under his general constitutional powers in view of the failure of the senate so far to act upon any of the pending reciprocity treaties would have to be decided by President Roosevelt before the state department can enter upon the negotiation of details.

SUICIDE OR THE PRISON

Is Result of Criminal Desire to Grow Suddenly Rich.

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Cardinal Gibbons preached at the cathedral on probity in business, taking as his text "Pay what thou owest." He said in part:

"There is another species of dishonesty which is conducted on a larger scale. I allude to the iniquity of watering stock and floating it on the market, of inflating stocks and bonds and giving them a fictitious value.

"This sin is the more odious as it is not the result of a sudden impulse of temptation, but is perpetrated in cold blood by sharp-witted men, who court the esteem of their fellow citizens. They use all kinds of specious arguments to catch the unwary in their toils, and inflict untold misery on a too confiding community and not infrequently widows and orphans are the victims of this species of fraud.

"I might also allude here to dishonest presidents and cashiers of banks and business house clerks. Their number, thank God, is very small—compared with the army of loyal and upright officials.

"These unfaithful officers yield to the criminal desire of growing suddenly rich. They secretly appropriate the funds of the institution in which they are employed with the vague intention of restoring them. They gamble in stocks and other securities, hoping to realize large profits. Their first venture is a failure. They cast the dice again and again, each time standing larger sums with the same results, till they have gone down the stream of speculation too far to retrace their steps and hide their iniquities. They involve themselves in irreparable ruin and degradation.

"All the waters of the Mississippi could not blot out the stain. A name which before was mentioned with honor is now whispered with bated breath or covered with the charity of silence. The last chapter in their sad history is usually suicide, exile, or the penitentiary."

CAT TURNED ON THE GAS

In Chase for Mouse--Family Close to Asphyxiation.

Omaha, Nov. 3.—As the result of a cat jumping after a mouse, E. F. Morearty, an attorney, his wife and children had a narrow escape from asphyxiation yesterday. Morearty was awakened by the smell of gas and found all the others unconscious. The cat was dead in the kitchen with a dead mouse in its mouth, and the evidences were plain that the gas in the stove had been turned on by pussy in its spring after the rodent.

50,000 POLES TO LEAVE

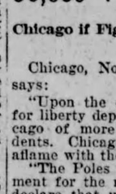
Chicago if Fight for Liberty Is Won at Poland.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The Journal today says:

"Upon the outcome of Poland's fight for liberty depends the exodus from Chicago of more than 25,000 Polish residents. Chicago's entire northwest side is aflame with the sentiment of repatriation.

"The Poles who are leading the movement for the return to their native land declare that upon the granting of complete liberty and restoration of calm 25,000 Poles will leave Chicago within ten months and that 25,000 more will follow within twenty months."

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE



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Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

VALUATIONS REDUCED

$5,000,000 Knocked Off Equitable Real Estate.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Franklin Hendricks, the state superintendent of insurance, has made public a supplementary report by R. H. Hunter, deputy superintendent of insurance, and Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpool on the condition of the Equitable Life Assurance society of the United States at the close of business on June 30, 1905.

The report first discusses the real estate of the society and places the value of its office buildings in various cities at $29,366,366, or $4,998,634 less than the sum at which they are carried on the books of the society. It is explained by the report that this reduction is made on the basis of the earnings of the buildings, which yield 3 per cent. on $26,366,366.

To the book value of real estate the company has acquired under foreclosure, the report adds, $23,789.07, making the total estimated value of such real estate $4,664,560.23. Of the loans on bonds and mortgage the report says they represent $83,721,222.16 and have an average earning of more than 4½ per cent. and "at no period of the society's existence has this class of investments been in a more satisfactory condition."

Of the society's records the report has this to say:

"In the investigation of other matters, where it became necessary to establish the title to certain securities of which the society was at least the custodian, the incomplete and desultory nature of the voucher records or authorizations in writing, from which book entries connected with these transactions were ordered to be made, were so baffling as to render it practically impossible to ascertain the status of these securities as to ownership, until recourse was had to sources entirely independent of the books or records of the society."

DRAPERIES ON STATUES

Chicago Chief of Police Assumes Role of Art Censor.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Art in unblushing nakedness is an eyesore. The classic lines of the statues on exhibition at the Art institute and at the Field Columbian museum need something more than sandals and fig leaves to screen them from the public gaze, which is susceptible to contamination. That's the opinion of Chicago's newest art censor, whose other job is bossing the police force and trying to make it hold down the lid. He is Chief of Police Collins, and he is for draperies on sculpture not already provided with habiliments by the artists—all this in the interests of the public morals.

The chief doesn't say what drastic measures he will adopt in trying to remedy the evil. He hadn't decided yesterday whether the big plaster copy of "Theseus and the Centaur" should be swathed in Indian blankets, or whether a high board fence should be built about it, up to the level of the shoulders, for instance.

DOESN'T NEED THE MONEY

But Takes It Just Because a War Record Goes With It.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Pensions for millionaires is one of the new developments under the executive order of last year, making age the only disability necessary for the granting of a service pension.

According to Commissioner of Pensions Warner the application of a millionaire for a pension has been recently favorably passed upon. He did not want the pension, according to the commissioner, on account of the money it carried with it, but simply to perfect his record of honorable service in the civil war.

This view of age disability is being taken by many well-to-do veterans who would not otherwise apply for pensions. The fact that they are eligible and performed the service stipulated in behalf of the government, and that the government is willing to recognize this service by a pension and the accompanying records of the same, make the service pension a desirable addition to family records.

The commissioner does not look upon this class of pensions as an undesirable burden for the government to bear. He takes the view that the money so distributed is used by the applicant to relieve want. In the case of the millionaire pensioner, he has knowledge that the recipient has just made a bequest of a hundred thousand dollars for benevolent purposes.

THE MARKETS.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, Nov. 4.—Bradstreet's says: Colder weather has further stimulated retail trade west and north, while higher cottor prices and practically the lifting of all quarantines have helped southern demand and collections. Jobbing business continues in unusual volume for this season of the year, and holiday specialties show increased call. Spring demands are looming up in a number of lines, apparently foreshadowing a shorter than usual between seasons period. Industry generally shows unprecedented activity, with iron and steel a notable leader, followed by shoe and textile manufacturing. The building trades, and therefore the demand for lumber and other materials, show unexampled movement for this season. Although the congestion in railway matters has been relieved at some points, notably at lake and rail centers, coke and coal movements are menaced in the central west, and the lumber movement in the Pacific northwest is hampered. Collections generally are freer, and there are signs of the return movement from the country of currency balancing the outgo. Labor is occupied as rarely as ever before at this season, fear of cotton mill strikes has faded and reports from factories in widely separated sections are that they are running to their fullest capacities.

All the measures of trade volume point to record totals in business operations, with a minimum of friction in the shape of embarrassments. Failure liabilities reflect the effects of sporadic foolish or worse banking methods rather than structural weakness in general business. The outlook generally is an optimistic one and indicative of marked activity the coming winter.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending November 2 number 190 against 173 last week, 209 in the like week of 1904, 216 in 1903, 184 in 1902 and 191 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 26, as against 23 last week and 20 in this week a year ago.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Nov. 6.—Close.—Lower cables larger wheat receipts, a big increase in world's shipments and a general feeling in the pits that the bears had the best end of it, caused wheat prices to turn weaker at the opening. There was little business during the first hour, offerings, like the demand, being slow. Outside markets were of the same tenor, with prices ruling lower.

Considerable attention is being paid the figures on the world's shipments, particularly the Russian report. While large figures were common, causing a surprise on all sides, interest centered in Russian shipments of 4,824,000 bushels. The pits are now wondering what Russia will do when labor difficulties are over. Another important feature was the Argentine weather situation. The weather map was the bearish factor, the heavy rains in the winter wheat belt being much needed.

Cash trade in wheat and flour was decidedly slow. The visible's increase was large and contributed to the weak situation. Beerbohm's Bulletin, from Liverpool, to the effect that German demand will be heavy in anticipation of an increased duty of about 13¼ per cent per bushel to go into effect March 1, was important and checked a decline which promised serious results. Clearances were placed at 280,000 bushels; estimates were 297 cars.

Primary wheat receipts were 1,663,000 bushels, against 1,669,000 a week ago, and 1,780,000 a year ago; shipments were 721,000 bushels, against 498,000 and 489,000.

The heaviness of the wheat list was felt in corn, and prices were lower. Trade was light. Demand was scarce. Cables were lower. Receipts were large. The amounts on passage revealed an increase, while world's shipments were about the same as comparative periods.

Corn was helped out of a bad hole by the decrease shown in the visible and stories of a poor showing in quality of Missouri crop. Prices were strong at the close. Demand was fair. Estimates were 567 cars; clearances were 118,000 bushels.

Primary receipts were 786,000 bushels, against 523,000 a week ago and 349,000 a year ago; shipments were 405,000 bushels, against 191,000 and 270,000.

Oats revealed an easier tone with prices averaging ¼c lower. There was but little demand and offerings came out slowly. Receipts were large. Chicago market was firm. Closing was quiet. Prices were easier at the early decline. Estimates were 705 cars; exports were 395,000 bushels.

Seed prices were about unchanged. Marker had a firm undertone, with the demand a little better than the selling. Receipts were light. Closing was strong.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Nov.6.	Nov.4.
Wheat—				Close—	
Cash	*89	89	89	89½	
Dec.	89¾	89¾	89¼	90⅝	
May	91½	91¾	91⅜	92⅜	
July	*86	86¼	86	86⅛	86½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	49	49
Dec.	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45⅜
May	*46	46⅛	46	46⅛	46¼
July	*46¼	46¾	46¼	46⅝	46½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	32½	32½
Dec	32¼	32¼	32	32¼	32½
May	34	34	33⅞	34	34¼
July	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¾	33½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	8.02	7.95
Dec.	7.97	8.07	7.97	8.07	8.00
Jan.	8.05	8.12	8.05	8.12	8.05
Feb.	8.10	8.17	8.10	8.17	8.10
March	8.15	8.22	8.15	8.22	8.15
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	72	72
No. 3	....	....	....	68	68
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.55	1.55
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	8.00	8.00

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec	94¼	94⅝	93⅜	94	94¾
May	93	93⅛	92¾	93	93⅜
Corn—					
Dec	55⅞	56	55⅞	56	56
May	....	....	....	62½	62⅛

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	85¼
May	88¼	88⅜	88	88¼	88⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	83¼	83⅞
May	....	....	....	87¼	88⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec	....	....	....	82⅞	83⅜
May	....	....	....	83¾	87⅜

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	88¾	88¾	88	88¼	88¾
May	89½	89½	88¾	89¼	89¾
July	84¾	84½	84¼	84½	84⅞
Corn—					
Nov.	49½	49½	49½	49½	48¾
Dec. (new)	45⅞	46¼	45¾	46⅛	46
Dec. (old).	46¼	46½	46¼	46⅝	46¼
May	46¾	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	46½
July	46¼	46⅝	46⅛	46½	46⅜
Oats—					
Nov.	....	....	....	30½	30⅛
Dec.	30	30½	30	30½	30⅜
May	32¾	32¾	32¼	32½	32½
July	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31¼

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	12.50	12.57	12.50	12.57	12.50
May	12.72	12.77	12.72	12.75	12.67
Lard—					
Nov.	6.95	6.97	6.95	6.97	6.95
Dec.	6.82	6.85	6.82	6.85	6.82
Jan.	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.82	6.80
Ribs—					
Jan.	6.50	6.55	6.50	6.55	6.50
May	6.72	6.77	6.72	6.77	6.72

Toledo Produce Market.

Butter—Steady. Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 25c; solid packed, 23c; dairy, 16@17c; packing stocks, 15c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 24c; storage, 22c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½c.

Beets—New, per bushel, 40c.

Green Beans—75c.

Beans—Navy (hand picked), $1.75.

Celery—Per bunch, 25c.

Cabbage—Homegrown, 50c per dozen; per barrel, $1.25.

Carrots—New, per bushel, 30c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10c.

Onions—New, 70c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.50; homegrown, 70c per bushel.

Parsnips—Per bushel, 70c.

Potatoes—New Michigan White, per bu., 80@90c.

Potatoes—Virginia sweets, per bu., 70c; bbl., $1.50; Jersey Sweets, $3.00 per bbl.

Radishes—Per dozen, 15c.

Spinach—Per bushel, 40c.

Squash—Hubbard, per dozen, $1.25; $12.00 per ton.

Turnips—Per bu., new, 30c.

Apples—York State Baldwins, per bbl., $3.50; Spy, per bbl., $3.75; Greenings, per bbl., $3.75; Russetts, per bbl., $4.00.

Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bu., $3.25; per bbl., $9.50.

Pears—Keiffers, 75c bu.

Poultry—Dressed — Chickens, 10@11c; Broilers, 12½c; turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 13c; geese 12½c.

Dressed Hogs — 6½c; cows, 3½@5c; lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 10@12c; calves, 8@9½c.

Money and Stocks.

New York, Nov. 6.—Wall Street.—Opening prices in the stock market today were lower than on Saturday and there was free selling at various portions of the list. Reading fell 1⅜, Canadian Pacific 1¼, and Erie, Metropolitan Street Railway, Kansas & Texas and Pressed Steel Car about a point. There was a drop of 2 in Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic preferred. Amongst the minor specialties Cotton Oil advanced 1⅜, and Virginia Iron 1¼.

Considerable irregularity prevailed between 10 and 11 o'clock. Additional losses occurred after the opening before the market evinced any rallying power. When stocks began to recover some of the weaker features regained all their losses and a fraction additional, notably Reading and Metropolitan Street Railway, and others sold at the lowest.

Dealings were quite active but the price movement in the prominent stocks was narrow. The 7 per cent call money rate affected the tone of the market. Bonds were irregular.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—